# The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3407. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

## IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

### The Success of Gen. Pope's Movement to the Rappahannock.

### Our Forces on the North Bank of that River.

### Fifteen Miles of Rebel Batteries on the South Bank.

### HEAVY SKIRMISHING EVERY DAY.

### SUCCESS OF OUR ARMS AT ALL POINTS.

### Sigel Engaged with the Enemy at Last Accounts.

Rappahannock Railroad Station, }
Wednesday, Aug. 20—10 o'clock, P. M. }

Gen. Pope's entire command, with the exception of a rear-guard, crossed the Rappahannock this morning. His advance commenced moving from Culpepper, at 3 o'clock, Monday evening, and the rear-guard left on Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock, closely followed by the advance guard of the enemy. About half way between this point and Culpepper a smart skirmish took place between our rear-guard—a portion of Gen. Bayard's cavalry corps—and a considerable force of the enemy, consisting of cavalry and artillery in which, among others, Lieut.-Col. Karge, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry, was severely wounded. There was more or less skirmishing all day, and a general engagement was anticipated. Gens. Williams' and McDowell's Divisions formed in line of battle to dispute the passage of the river, and were under arms all day. To-night everything is in readiness for the expected contest. Horses are saddled and harnessed, and artillery, infantry and cavalry are all in position, ready for any emergency. Not a tent is to be seen, except in one command; officers and privates alike are sleeping in the open air, and a battle is looked for certainly to-morrow morning.

Thursday, Aug. 21.

This morning, at an early hour, the rebels opened a battery upon the Third Maryland Regiment, stationed at a ford three miles up the river, and soon caused them to retreat. They had two men killed and several wounded. At a later hour—about 12 M.—a squadron of cavalry crossed the river about one mile still further on our right, and an infantry corps attempted to cross at about the same time. The cavalry charged upon a company of Indiana troops, commanded by Capt. Wood, and were repulsed. A battery soon caused the rebel infantry to retreat, and the cavalry soon after followed in most admirable disorder.

Capt. Wood captured one of the cavalry officers—a captain—and several privates. At about this time the rebels opened with artillery along the line for five or six miles, and a brisk artillery duel was kept up for several hours—from 11 until about 2 o'clock P. M.—and at intervals throughout the whole day. There was brisk cannonading again, also, between 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. Early in the morning a force of our cavalry, infantry and artillery, were thrown across the river at the bridge. This force had several sharp skirmishes, but no general engagement took place. The rebels seem to have batteries at intervals extending from the Sulphur or Warrenton Springs,—nine miles above the bridge, to six miles below it—15 miles in all. On the right, however, Gen. Pope was well prepared for them, and at every point where they opened a battery our shot and shell caused them to retire. At the extreme left of our line—six miles below the bridge—the enemy succeeded in getting over the river a considerable force, who were met by Gen. Buford's Cavalry, and some brisk fighting followed, lasting several hours, with exactly what result, however, cannot at this time be ascertained. The loss on both sides must have been large. This movement on the part of the rebels necessitated the movement of our camps on the left, and two hospital tents, containing twenty patients, were left to the tender mercies of the foe. The loss of life on the right of our line was inconsiderable. Gen. Pope has a very strong position, and the troops are all in most excellent spirits, and have full confidence in their ability to stay the further progress of the foe.

Bealton's Station, Four Miles North of Rappahannock Station, }
Friday Morning, Aug. 22—8 o'clock. }

There is a lull in the firing at the river. An officer attached to Gen. Pope's headquarters, has this moment arrived here, and says that a general engagement is not really expected to-day, although our forces are in readiness.

*Nine o'clock A. M.*—The cannonading is now frequent, and is interspersed with musketry—but is further to the right, (up the river,) where Sigel's command is at work.

The main baggage train commenced passing this, (Bealton's) Station at 6 o'clock this morning, and has taken the road for Warrenton Junction. Sigel's baggage train is now also passing up the same road. This is only a necessary precaution against disaster, and must not be taken as an evidence that our army expects to get whipped.

A member of the Fourteenth New-York Militia arrived here a short time ago, and says that two shells fell into the camp of that regiment to-day, and killed several men.

Col., or Maj. Fitzhugh, the rebel Gen. Stuart's Chief Aid, was taken prisoner near Orange Court-House on Tuesday, by the Colonel of an Illinois Cavalry Regiment, while on a reconnoissance. He says Jackson had only 15,000 (?) men at the Slaughter Mountain fight.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

In Camp, near Rappahannock Station, Va., }
Thursday, Aug. 21—A. M. }

All quiet in front of our lines this morning. Last evening, reports came in of the approach of the enemy in the direction of a ford, some two miles above this place, on the Rappahannock. Hall's Maine Battery, which did such splendid service at Cedar Mountain, and the Third New-York, were ordered to proceed to that place, with the Eighty-Eighth Pennsylvania and the Third Maryland Regiments, but the enemy did not put in an appearance during the night. It was thought they would attempt to ford the river at some point close by, at least with their cavalry, but our army being placed in position so as to defend all these points, it is believed their purpose was defeated. The entire army was under arms all night, but most of the soldiers enjoyed a nap during the small hours.

In the skirmishing yesterday with the cavalry of the enemy, the First Maine, Col. Allen, which was in the advance, had three men wounded, one named R. O'Connel, in the arm; and lost five, who were cut off and taken prisoners. The Harris Light Cavalry, which sustained the most loss, did excellent duty, and deserve the highest praise for their steadiness during the entire engagement. Their loss is not known, but is not large.

The Pioneer Corps of the different divisions were busily engaged during the night in throwing up earthworks and construcing bridges to enable our batteries and their supports to cross the river in case of necessity.

The wagon trains on Tuesday from Culpepper, are said to have been eight or nine miles long, and Generals have said there were enough to supply an army twice as large as that in this Department.

During the fighting yesterday, and while the rebel cavalry were about making a charge upon the Harris Light Cavalry, a party of stragglers, numbering some 150, who had got together in the woods unobserved by the enemy, suddenly put in and fired such a volley into their ranks as to send them to the right-about in double quick. These men had no officer to command them. One sergeant was present, but he refusing to take the lead, a private stepped forward to the front, and nobly did he perform the duty which he thus took upon himself. The little party continued some hours picking off rebels as often as they came within range.

Private Griffiths, with a Sergeant and three men, were behind, having been used up on the march, and, our cavalry being driven back, they were taken prisoners, their arms, &c., taken from them, and marched toward the rear by double-quick, under threats of having their brains blown out. While they were on their way our cavalry made a charge toward them, which caused their captors to make haste to their lines, and Griffiths hid behind a bush, where he was fired on by our men, for a rebel. He finally reached our lines safely. The others have not been heard from. He says the rebels are miserably clad, their clothes torn and dirty—the officers as badly as the privates.

The First New-Jersey are said to have charged into the middle of the enemy—were surrounded by two regiments of infantry, and one-half said to have been taken prisoners.

### THE MEANING OF RECENT MOVEMENTS.

*From the Washington Star, of Saturday.*

Elsewhere we print to-day sundry developments with reference to the recent movements of Gen. Pope's army of Virginia, which (it appears from that journal's express declaration) the New-York *Tribune* was *formally authorized to make* yesterday morning, by whom we know not. The article (army letter) to which we refer, was, however, so clearly written under a panic, ill-concealed by the writer's bombast, as that we deem it proper promptly to correct the impressions it might otherwise make on the public mind.

Thus, we are very certain that, instead of being a rapid and confused retreat, the detour of Pope's army from the Rapidan, twenty-two miles back to the Rappahannock, was as brilliant and successful a movement as any that had marked the progress of the war. Gen. Pope's sudden and masterly concentration of his army in the immediate vicinity of Culpepper Court-house, not more clearly baffled the movement of Jackson's army, culminating in its serious check at Cedar Mountain, than did this subsequent detour of Pope, (after having accomplished all he could have been seeking to achieve,) frustrate utterly the counter-move of the whole rebel army that grew out of Pope's advance to the Rapidan.

Instead of being a forced and unexpected retreat, we regard it as the military exploit that must ere long clear Virginia of rebels in arms—how and why, it is not our present purpose to explain. Gen. Pope's rear guard and the advance of Lee first came into collision on Wednesday morning, in a skirmish, on the line of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, two miles east of Culpepper Court-house. Only cavalry and artillery were engaged. The skirmish lasted from 9 o'clock till noon, when the rebels withdrew from the field. The loss on both sides is believed to have been inconsiderable.

Throughout Thursday (the whole of Pope's army, trains, &c., having reached the position to which he had ordered it, without any loss whatever) skirmishing occurred on the banks of the banks of the Rappahannock from the railroad crossing down to a few miles from Fredericksburgh. A correspondent of the *Star* thus describes what was evidently the most serious encounter of that day:

Friday, Aug. 22.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, the rebels appeared in force on the left bank of the Rappahannock, at Clouce's Ford, nine miles from Fredericksburgh, and attempted to cross by erecting a pontoon bridge. Our force at that point just then consisted of the Twenty-sixth New-York, Eighty-eighth and Ninetieth Pennsylvania, and the Thirteenth and Twelfth Massachusetts Regiments. Our forces lined the banks and permitted the enemy to lay their bridges half way across the river, when the Federals opened fire, causing the boats to drift down the stream. Our forces captured seven pontoons. The fight, for a few moments, was desperate, the rebels using shell and canister. Capt. Armstrong's Maine Battery silenced the enemy's batteries. Our loss was 17 killed and 33 wounded, part of whom are now at Cooper's, in Alexandria. Gen. Ricketts behaved throughout with great coolness, riding up and down the lines encouraging his men, and praying for pontoons, so that he could follow the rebels to the opposite bank. Col. Christian, of the Twenty-sixth New-York, also behaved with great gallantry.

Our impression is, that Gen. Ricketts was not present at that point on Thursday, and that our correspondent mistook some on else for him. The skirmishing of Thursday amounted to nothing to speak of. It was renewed yesterday at 5 A. M., (according to the testimony of various officers and men who have since reached here by rail from the Rappahannock,) and continued feebly until about noon. In the afternoon, as was plainly visible from this city, a violent rain-storm raged in that vicinity for three or four hours. Knowing the streams there well, we are satisfied that this storm must have put a stop to anything like serious military mouements in that quarter, for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours—that is, on account of high water.

We have not been able to hear that a gun has been fired to-day on the lines.

## THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

### An Important Order Issued by Gen. Merrill—Surprises Not to be Tolerated.

Macon City, Mo., Friday, Aug. 22.

The following is an extract from a general order issued by Gen. Morrill, which order is to govern the movements of the troops in this division:

"Any officer in this division who permits his command to be surprised, or who, while he has a round of ammunition left, surrenders to the enemy, will be tried for neglect of duty and cowardice, and if found guilty, will be shot according to the articles of war.

A surprise is never excusable, and there never can be any palliation for an offence so grave.

A surrender is only excusable when there are no longer any defenders or means of defence, or when there is no possible hope or chance of cutting through the enemy, and then the true soldier will strike one blow for honor, however hopeless the chance of victory."

## THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Cairo, Sunday, Aug. 24.

The Jackson *Mississippian* says that the Federal ram *Sumter* grounded opposite Bayou Sara, and the rebel authorities demanded her surrender, but the crew and her stores were put on board transports and the *Sumter* blown up.

Orders have been issued forbidding the travel of civilians over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

A telegram from Smithland, Ky., says that Hopkinsville, Ky., was taken on Friday by the rebel Johnson, who, with 800 men, was moving on Smithland.

## THE CONDITION OF RICHMOND.

### An Interesting Account of the State of Affairs in the Rebel Capital, as Given by a Lady who has Resided in that City for the last Two Years.

The following account of the condition of things in Richmond has been obtained by one of our reporters from a highly intelligent lady, who has resided in that city for the last two years. She left Richmond on Tuesday, the 12th inst., and arrived in this City on Tuesday last. She is a woman of highly respectable family, the sister of a gentleman well known in this community, both as a lawyer and a Judge, and the information which she gives may be relied upon as authentic in every particular. While residing in Richmond she had ample opportunity to see and hear much that was transpiring around her, and, though at heart a staunch Union woman, she was compelled, by the force of circumstances, during her two years' sojourn in rebeldom, to smother her feelings and keep her tongue as quiet as possible. At the time of the breaking out of the rebellion her husband was doing a prosperous mercantile business in that city, but he was soon after pressed into the Confederate service as a common soldier, and since that time she has been left to manage his affairs as best she could. By great exertion on her part, she contrived to keep the business going for a few months, but at the time the Southern Capital was removed to Richmond, she found that everything was in such a state of confusion and chaos, that, at a great sacrifice, she disposed of what stock she could, and with all the funds which it was possible to save from the general wreck, she determined to make her way to her native city, New-York. But this was more easily contemplated than accomplished. No person, of whatever age, sex or condition, was permitted to leave for New-York, without a special permit from the highest authority, viz., Jeff. Davis, and no permits to leave the State were given, under any consideration, if, as in her case, the party applying was suspected of sympathizing with the North. From that time until now she has been constantly endeavoring, by every means in her power, to find some way whereby she would be enabled to leave the city in which she had suffered everything but death, and where she had sacrificed nearly all that renders life endurable. Being on terms of intimacy with many of the first ladies in the City of Richmond, she frequently expressed to them since the commencement of warm weather, her desire to go to some watering-place, for a few weeks, for the benefit of her health, and it was only by this plan, that she has at last succeeded in getting released from rebeldom. In company with three other ladies, two of whom had friends in Baltimore, and the other resided in Annapolis, she was at last permitted to leave the city. The party came down to Harrison's Landing under a flag of truce. After much suffering and hardship, which lasted for about five days, she at length foued herself among some of her Union friends in Baltimore, and from there she soon after proceeded on to this City.

This lady has given us an account of the condition of things in Richmond, as she knows them to be from actual inspection. There were never so many human beings in that city before as when she left, but a great proportion of those within the limits of the town are sick and wounded soldiers. The hospitals may be counted by hundreds. She has been in the daily habit, for months past, of going to minister to the sick and wounded. All the ladies in the city did this—the wealthy and high-born, the poor and lowly, all seemed to try their utmost to alleviate the sufferings of the Confederate soldier. Our informant says she performed her labors from motives of pity for the poor fellows; but if she had been possessed of no feelings of humanity for them, she thinks she would have done something as a matter of policy; inasmuch as if any woman was found to be lukewarm in the cause, she was immediately suspected and closely watched.

Such is the extremity in which all classes of people are placed, that no considerations, except the great one of life and death, are of any moment. This is the one grand, all-absorbing thought—"How shall shall we prolong our lives until our enemies are overcome." Business matters are not thought of, except so far as they tend to the solution of this problem. Famine is staring them in the face, and disease, in the form of a slow fever of the typhoid character, is wasting the army and carrying off daily scores of soldiers and others in the city. The army in and about the capital has been for the last two months upon half-rations, and a sight of the forms of the half-fed, half-clad soldiery is, as she represents it, a pitiable and disgusting spectacle. No attention whatever has, for months, been paid to the sanitary condition of the city. The habits of a portion of the soldiers are filthy to the last degree, and soap and water are, in most instances, strangers, not to be introduced or tolorated in the camps, and too often in the hospitals. Added to this, there has been, for a long time past, a scarcity of provender for the mules and horses connected with the army. Owing to their ill-fed condition, the famished brutes very often drop down in their tracks from sheer exhaustion. Wherever they fall they are permitted to die and decay. No attempt is made to remove them—no effort used to cleanse the streets of that loathsome mass of decaying matter, which thus rapidly accumulates.

The whole atmosphere in and around the city, she represents as highly charged with this horrible malaria, and, to use her own expression, "the air seems thick with disease, and heavily laden with death." Every tobacco warehouse—and the city is full of them—is used either as a hospital or a prison. In addition to these, a very large number of wholesale stores and other buildings have, since the week's battle in front of the city, been appropriated to the use of the sick and wounded. Very little business of any kind is transacted, and none whatever after 2 P. M. At that hour all the stores and shops are closed, and every male able to bear arms, *and even many of the females*, go to drill.

Food is very scarce and very high. For three months past, no citizen, however wealthy, has been able to procure a particle of fresh meat of any kind; what little of that article could be obtained, was given to the sick soldiers. The only vegetable which our informant has seen there since the beginning of June, were a few half-grown cabbage heads, all of which were readily sold for the sum of $2 50 each. The only kind of meat is salt pork, which, though not really putrid, has a taste so bitter and rancid, that no one can eat it unless nearly starved. Tea cannot be had at any price. Three months ago, our informant purchased a pound of ordinary 6s. tea for the sum of $15, since which time none could be obtained. There was a little coffee in the market, at from $4 to $6 per pound. The only article of food which can be obtained readily, and at any where near like an ordinary price, is flour; but the citizens are in constant fear lest their supply of this be suddenly cut short, in which event starvation and famine will indeed meet them face to face.

Our informant has often seen Jeff. Davis. For some months he had his headquarters directly opposite her residence, across the Green, (a narrow park.) She has been accustomed to hear him at his morning and evening devotions. He is represented as a man of many long prayers, which, although they are uttered in a loud voice, she does not think that, Pharisee-like, he thus worships to be seen and heard by men. He is a prominent member of the Episcopal Church, and, aside from the treasonable course which he has pursued in this rebellion she regards his daily life as entirely in accordance with the principles of the Christian religion.

Our informant is strong in the conviction that *the rebels, to use her language, "are fearfully, terribly in earnest, in the prosecution of this war."* From all that she has seen and heard during her sojourn among them, it is her belief that nothing less than the utter extermination of the leaders of this rebellion, will ever bring them to submit to the good old Government. But she says there is no danger of the South ever arming the slaves for the purpose of fighting her battles. On the contrary, they invariably exercise the most scrupulous care to prevent arms of any kind from falling into the hands of the negroes. The latter do all the drudgery, build all the fortifications, &c., but as to their fighting, that is out of the question. So far as social life is concerned, everything there is dead. No mirth or festivity of any kind. No spirit or inclination to enjoy the companionship of friends. Churches are the only places where people meet, except it be in the drill-room, or around the couch of the dying. There are no funerals, except occasionally upon the decease of a very wealthy or noted personage. As a rule the body of the deceased is hurriedly rolled in a sheet, thrown into a cart, and driven away to a large field, a little out of the city, where a shallow hole has been previously prepared for its reception. Then without a prayer, without one consolatory word to the few mourning friends who may perchance have followed the body to its rude resting place, the corpse is hastily thrown in, a dozen spadefulls of earth are unceremoniously hurled upon it by an attendant negro, and the funeral rites are completed. The body is left in its shallow sepulchre to become the prey of ravens and buzzards, which are often seen regaling themselves upon this banquet of human flesh. The air becomes, if possible, still more pestiferous when these bodies are exposed to the heat of a Summer's sun.

As to the magnitude of the rebel army in and around Richmond, she says she can form but little idea. She can only describe it as being large—beyond all her previous ideas of a great army. But she is quite sure that, unless they take women and negroes, they have raised almost their last recruit. For days and weeks prior to the week's battle before that city, every man, woman and child there believed that that was the turning point in their fortunes—if defeated, then their cause was hopelessly lost; if victorious, their independence would be speedily acknowledged, not only by European nations, but by the North also. This great point was constantly pressed upon the minds of all in the army and all outside of it. The consequence was, that every one rallied, with the desperate energy of dying men. That for many days previous to that series of battles, everything in relation to the situation and condition of McClellan's army seemed to be known in Richmond,—at all events, it was talked over by all classes. They even went so far as to plan an expedition for the purpose of seizing 2,500 head of cattle belonging to the Federal forces. During the last two weeks previous to the battles, no person slept nights, or tried to sleep. The Irish women, and many of that class, walked the streets nights, carrying a few necessary articles of the household, and in constant expectation of McClellan's taking the city.

## THE UPPER POTOMAC.

### Harper's Ferry Well Adapted for a Camp of Instruction—The General Hospital—Important Court-Martial—The Eleventh New-York State Militia—Murder of a Union Man—Capture of Guerrillas.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Harper's Ferry, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

Our military authorities have acted wisely in deciding, as we are informed, to establish a Camp of Instruction at Harper's Ferry. It is easy of access, both from East and West, *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, now in sound running order, and also convenient as a dépôt of distribution, being not far from and variously connected with Winchester, Warrenton, Strasburgh and various other points in Gen Pope's Department, who, to judge from present appearances, is the General to need and receive most of the new troops. Again, owing to its importance as a strategical position, it is necessary to have a considerable force here. This need not consist of the well trained troops, who are needed at the scene of active operations, but of the raw levies, who will fight, if required, behind the formidable intrenchments which have recently been constructed here, and thereby render themselves useful during the period of drill. It is certainly one of the healthiest points in the United States, having been much resorted to by invalids prior to this rebellion. The harsh, severe weather of Northern latitudes is not experienced here; nor, on the other hand, the oppressive heats of more Southern localities. The climate presents that happy medium so conducive to health and enjoyment. The most romantic and picturesque scenery meets the eye in every direction. On the right are seen the wild, mountainous regions of the Virginia highlands, covered with oak and evergreen, and intersected with deep ravines. On the left the precipitous Maryland Heights, now white with National tents; in front and beneath, the Potomac and Shenandoah, flowing majestically together, consolidating their energies, as it were, for cutting a channel through the lofty mountain range. In the rear the pastoral lowlands of the Shenandoah stretch out as far as the eye can reach, rich in cereals of every growth and variety. The hilly formation of the village and surrounding grounds is admirably adapted for encampments; while the level surface of an adjacent farm answers well for brigade and other drills. Surely, a more suitable locality for instructing and acclimating the new troops could not be chosen.

One of the general hospitals is located here, two of the finest residences in the place having been appropriated for its use. It is situated on a high bluff, overlooking the Shenandoah River, and commanding a view of the country in every direction. One of the buildings is occupied by the physicians and assistants, the other by the patients. Long and open tents are pitched in the yard, which are generally preferred by the invalids to the hospital proper. Many of the soldiers who suffered in Banks' retreat are still here. The wounded and sick continue to be brought from Winchester, Front Royal and other points where troops are located. It was to me an affecting sight when, this morning, I passed among the brave fellows suffering and languishing far away from home. One—a member of the New-York City Eleventh—has lost a leg, but is consoling himself with the prospect of soon being in the bosom of his family; also, for the poor boy lying near him; no sight of home will ever greet him, for the death-film already dims his eye, and the clammy sweat is gathering upon his brow; consumption is accomplishing what the balls of the enemy failed to do. One has received a bayonet wound through the fleshy portion of the hand, causing a frightful swelling. Another, less fortunate, has suffered an amputation of the arm above the elbow. Pencilled over the cot of a New-York boy is to be seen a calendar of the year; as each day has wearily passed by, the sick youth has crayoned over the square, to hide, as it were, from view and memory, another day of suffering, and to designate the period of his confinement. Several of the patients here have been wheeled out upon the large balcony, projecting from the second story, where they sit enjoying the beautiful scene and balmy atmosphere, so exhilarating to invalids. Directly beneath, on the hill side, is "Jefferson Rock," where that eminent statesman was wont to retire for meditation and reflection. How they would love to bathe their limbs once more in the pure and limpid waters of the Shenandoah which flows so near. Three hundred and seventy are the greatest number of patients who have been confined here at any one time. Of the last one thousand but ten died, a striking comment upon the healthy location of the hospital, the skill of the physicians and the kind attention of the nurses.

An important Court-martial for this department is now in session at Sir John's Run.

The Court was regularly opened on the day appointed, Col. Maulsby presiding. The Judge Advocate, his Aid, lawyer G. H. Wingate, of New-York, and the various members were sworn in, and the Court adjourned until the 14th, to have the witnesses summoned, since which time it has gone on regularly but slowly. The cases are principally of desertion, or rather, taking French leave and coming back after an absence of ten or twenty days, intoxication, sleeping on post, embezzlement, &c. Some have already been convicted, and await sentence. Sir John's Run is a mere telegraph station on the Potomac, about seventy-five miles from Harper's Ferry. The river is only a foot deep, and the scenery very picturesque and romantic. Near by is a celebrated spring, forming a large bathing pool, 4½ feet deep, 25 feet wide, and 75 feet long, of the purest water, clearer than glass. It was a favorite resort for Virginians during the Summer months.

The Eleventh New-York Regiment are performing valuable picket service in the vicinity of Charlestown, five miles distant from here. Col. Maidhoff, who commands it, has just returned from a gallant scouting expedition. Accompanied by only eighteen of his men, he scoured the country in every direction, riding for more than one hundred miles. Last Saturday the party found, near Smithfield, in the agonies of death, Smith Crawford, one of the staunchest Union men of this region. Only a few moments before he had been set upon by a party of bushwhackers, several bullets put through his body, and his head beaten almost to a jelly. A more wanton and brutal murder has not been perpetrated during this unhappy war. And yet these guerrillas delight in performing such atrocious acts. A few miles out of Charleston Col. Maidhoff came upon a squad of them, who attempted to skedaddle through a cornfield. They were ordered to halt, but did not do so until a discharge of musketry had killed one of their number. They were brought to the ferry yesterday, and handed over to the Provost-Marshal, Capt. Cook. A more motley group could not have been collected, even from secesh. Among the number is an editor, whose name and habitation I have been unable to ascertain. He is certainly long, lean, lantern-jawed, quizzy and ferocious-looking enough to do up the fire-eating for a dozen rebel newspapers. A well-dressed youth who marched by his side, on being interrogated as to who he was, pertly replied: "I am a Lieutenant in the Confederate service and proud to be distinguished as such." A few weeks' experience at Fort McHenry may convince this youthful bushwhacker that the position of an "irregular fighter" is distinguishing in one more sense than one. Accompanying the party here is a splendid stallion, which Col. Maidhoff seized from the secession owner, who followed some distance in the rear, hoping to regain him from Col. Miles. It was amusing to see the wistful looks which this rebel farmer bestowed upon his late nag as he followed the animal from place to place in the village, never once losing sight of him until disposed of.

J.

## THE UNION AND SLAVERY.

### Letter From the President to Horace Greeley.

Executive Mansion, }
Washington, Aug. 22, 1862. }

*Hon. Horace Greeley:*

Dear Sir: I have just read yours of the 19th, addressed to myself through the New-York *Tribune*. If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them. If there be in it any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them. If there be perceptible in it an impatient and dictatorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend, whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

As to the policy I "seem to be pursuing," as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt.

I would save the Union. I would save it the shortest way under the Constitution. The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be "the Union as it was." If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *save* Slavery, I do not agree with them. If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time *destroy* Slavery, I do not agree with them. My paramount object in this struggle *is* to save the Union, and is *not* either to save or destroy Slavery. If I could save the Union without freeing *any* slave, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing *all* the slaves, I would do it, and if I could save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that. What I do about Slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do *not* believe it would help to save the Union. I shall do *less* whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do *more* whenever I shall believe doing more will help the cause. I shall try to correct errors when shewn to be errors; and I shall adopt new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views. I have here stated my purpose according to my view of *official* duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed *personal* wish that all men, everywhere, could be free. Yours,

A. LINCOLN.

## ANOTHER TERRIBLE DISASTER.

### A Steamer Snagged on the Mississippi—Many Lives Lost.

Cairo, Sunday, Aug. 24.

The steamer *Acacia* ran on a snag sixty miles below Memphis, at 1 o'clock Thursday morning, and sunk in a few minutes. She had one hundred and fifty passengers, six of whom were ladies. She had, also, a cargo of seventy-five tons of sutler's goods. In five minutes after striking, she capsized, and the upper deck floated off. Many of the passengers who clung to it were saved, but fully half were in berths asleep, and were lost. Most of the passengers were soldiers returning to regiments. A number of the survivors have arrived at Helena. Not less than seventy-five or eighty persons perished. The Captain and most of the crew were saved. The list of the lost has not been received.

## ALIENS AND THE DRAFT.

### Important Decision by Secretary Seward.

The following is a recent letter from the Secretary of State to the British *Chargé d'Affaires*:

Department of State, }
Washington, Aug. 20, 1862. }

Sir: Having informally understood from you that British subjects, who had merely declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, had expressed apprehensions that they might be drafted into the militia under the late requisition of the War Department, I have the honor to acquaint you for their information that none but citizens are liable to military duty in this country, and that this Department has never regarded an alien who may have merely declared his intention to become a citizen, as entitled to a passport, and consequently has always withheld from persons of that character any such certificate of citizenship.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration,
Sir, Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Hon. Wm. Stuart, &c., &c., &c.

## NEWS FROM NEW-ORLEANS

### Breckinridge Threatening Another Attack upon Baton Rouge.

### Preparations of the National Forces to Receive the Rebels.

### PRECAUTIONS AGAINST TREACHERY.

### An Order Calling for the Delivery of All Private Arms.

### CONFISCATION OF SLIDELL'S PROPERTY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1862.

The stunning effects on the rebels of the great battle of Baton Rouge, and the brilliant character of the victory, develop every hour and give a new phase to the current public feeling. The Secessionists are for the moment almost silent; it is only the most noisy and credulous who have much to say. The effect on the Nationals has been to make the President's order that we shall subsist on the enemy more than ever acceptable, for the battle of Baton Rouge shows in the darkest manner the utter treachery of the people, who are entirely abandoned to the rebellion. In almost every instance the townspeople, who have been permitted to retain their private arms, used those arms in the battle or secretly sent them to their friends. That in New-Orleans there should be twenty thousand people retaining their warlike weapons has always been a source of constant dread to the well-known Union men, but the military authorities have never been until now prepared to believe that the privilege would be abused. This, however, is not now the idea of our public authorities. They have very wisely come to another opinion, as will be seen from the following document, the first the Assistant Military Governor issued after his return from Baton Rouge:

Headquarters Military Commandant, }
New-Orleans, Aug. 11, 1862. }

General Order No. 21.—It being a fact that numbers of the inhabitants of Baton Rouge, who have been allowed by the United States authorities to retain their private arms, were found dead and wounded on the battle-field, it is hereby ordered, to prevent any repetition of such breach of trust, *that all arms, of whatever description, now in this city*, be turned in as follows:

All persons residing below Esplanade-street, to the Twelfth Maine Regiment, at the Confederate States Hotel, in the Third District.

Those residing in the Second District, to the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, at the Custom-house.

Those residing in the First District, to the Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Lafayette-square.

Those residing in the Fourth District, to the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment, at Annunciation-square.

Those residing in Algiers, to the Eighth Vermont Regiment, at Algiers.

Those residing in Jefferson City, to the officer commanding the United States forces stationed there.

Those residing at Lake Pontchartrain, to the officer commanding picket station ——, at that point.

The commanding officers of the above-mentioned regiments will detail an officer to receive the arms turned in under this order, and see that they are carefully preserved for future disposition.

Each person will make one package or bundle of all the arms turned in by him, and close such package or bundle in the presence of the receiving officer; and each receiving officer will keep an accurate list of the names and residences of those who comply with this order, with statement of the arms turned in.

This order must be complied with before Saturday next; and any person failing to comply with it, as directed, will be held liable to imprisonment at hard labor. By order.

G. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant.
Edwin Ilsley, A. A. A. G.

Now, is it not a little curious how slow the world moves? It has taken a long, long time, to convince the accomplished and honorable officer who issued the above, that all the pleasant-spoken people he meets within the country are not *truthful*, to say nothing harder of them.

Much has been said about National troops guarding the houses of the rebels, at the expense and comfort of our loyal and brave troops, and I believe all that has been said, in spite of every denial to the contrary. On the Potomac and in all the rebel States, with honorable exceptions, our troops have stood guard over property owned by rebels fighting against us in the field, and I further believe that in thousands of instances, by prominent United States officers, the interests of the rebels have been more carefully looked after than the Union men; and the town of Baton Rouge, up to the era of the great battle just fought in its suburbs, formed no exception. Nay, more than this—the army of the treacherous citizens, who fell before our prowess, were fond of making complaints against our soldiers, and their complaints were regarded and acted upon without even an inquiry from the other side. Now, thank heaven, this is all changed. The firing at our Union vessels, passing along the river banks between here and Baton Rouge, has often been alluded to in my letters; remonstrances against such barbarism have been made by our military authorities; gentlemen residing here have written to their friends, residing in those guilty localities, urging them to suppress this most cruel kind of warfare; but all protestations have been in vain. Then our military authorities "threw moss" at the offenders. They sent up the river, and brought down to New-Orleans some of the sympathizers, and here they had a good time generally. At last all patience was exhausted, and it was determined that Commodore Farragut should give at least one example of vengeance.

Fortunately for the efficient administration of justice, the rebels in Donaldsonville, who, you all remember, assailed the Empire Parish, crowded with women and children, on Tuesday last, fired upon a Government transport. The consequence is, that on the following Friday the place was destroyed—literally left a heap of shapeless ruins.

Lest some of our "moss throwers" may get into an agony of sympathy with the poor helpless women and children who lived in the town, I will say for their benefit, that said women and helpless children were driven out of the place some days previously to the bombardment, by the guerrillas, who took this method of carrying out Van Dorn's proclamation of depopulating the Mississippi River banks eight miles back into the swamps.

Donaldsonville was an old French, but rather handsomely built town, at the mouth of the Bayou Lafourche, and was the centre of a wealthy population. In fact, the sugar plantations on the Lafourche were, before the Revolution, some of the richest in the country. There was a very handsome Catholic Church, and a Presbyterian Church, with large congregations. The population was largely now composed of small tradesmen, artizans and the useful people who, it seems, have no rights here worth respecting. Where the money is to come from ever to build up this place I cannot conceive, and how the people, who have been driven from their houses, find protection from the heat and other Summer evils of this climate, I cannot conceive.

It is a matter of discussion here in military circles, first, shall Baton Rouge be evacuated by our troops? and secondly, if evacuated, shall it be destroyed, or left as a pleasant place for the rebels to find a base for aggressive operations against this city?

The argument in favor of evacuation is, that our

Northern and Western armies are doing nothing; really contracting their lines, they are leaving a large rebel force idle, to concentrate somewhere up the river and organize a still larger force to attack the place, and in consideration of this, it is deemed most prudent to withdraw our forces and place them behind the defences of New-Orleans. It may be necessary to do this, but I would ask what is the reason that some of our Western Generals have not been ere this down the Mississippi? To have the great artery of the continent unobstructed in its carrying the wealth of the country from one position to another, is as important for our national life as it is that the great artery of the body is free to act to keep in health the living man. There is something brilliant, magnificent, practical and poetical about opening the Mississippi. Its dark waters unite our country, if they are used to bear the gallant steamers interchanging the people and the products of our own nationality situated on its banks. New-Orleans should have been taken at the commencement of the war, and should have been the base of operations, and our army should have gone up, occupying every important town, until there was not an enemy of any importance on its shores. In short, many millions of dollars of transportation could have been by this means saved the Government.

So important, indeed, do I hold this country to be that I should not be surprised if Richmond, like Corinth, should be evacuated under the very noses of our troops, and that the rebels would come pouncing down here, to capture, if possible, the greatest prize that has fallen to the power of the Union arms.

And here let me say, incidentally, that the National officers of this city, are unquestionably the busiest people of the whole Union. Gen. Butler cannot do less than fourteen hours' hard work a day. He rises early and does up a large amount of correspondence. Having breakfasted, a light meal with him, he receives innumerable messages from Orderlies and civilians, dispatches them, and usually proceeds to his civil quarters—the Custom-house. The ante-rooms are, long before his arrival, crowded, and that, too, with a heterogeneous mass of people, such as can be seen nowhere else except in this city. This morning I took a survey of some of the most individualized people. Among them was the richest planter of the South, Dr. ——, a permanent resident of New-Orleans. There were one Colonel, two Majors, a Lieutenant, and two naval officers; a city Judge, the only one who has remained loyal, of all the Bench of this State; a prominent lawyer, two invalid soldiers, one of the heroes of Baton Rouge; several respectable looking darkies; eight women, all nursing their children, which were semi-nude—the babies I mean; innumerable citizens generally; two handsome secesh ladies, who were trying to look comfortable, and as if they didn't care and couldn't; one very respectable looking priest, and two nuns in a style of white head-dress similar to Guido's picture of "Beatrice Cenci"—pale, melancholy looking women, whose complexions were made still more clear by the shroud-looking bandages that enveloped their handsome faces. These people form lanes that reach away out into the wide hall that approaches the presence, at the extremes of which you behold the victims of poverty and rebellion, crouching under the gaze of the well-fed and comfortable—there they stand, hour after hour, appealing pitifully, with eyes and sunken cheeks, for labor and food. Upon this class, Gen. Butler devotes his most earnest labor; the world can never do him credit enough for his sympathy for the poor, nor appreciate him enough for the noble expedients he has resorted to, to keep this population from starving. Crowded as are the rooms, there is no confusion; the swords of the numerous mounted Orderlies, as they move about, rattle on their sides; but they are respectful, and try to be kind to all. One by one, these people in waiting are admitted to the General, and it is astonishing how rapidly he dispatches business, and how entirely he attends to details as well as to generalities.

The duties of the civil magistrate with unlimited powers over property and life ended, Gen. Butler proceeds to his military headquarters, where he supervises the actions and reports of his subordinates in the Military Department of the Gulf. To look after the varied interests of twelve or fifteen thousand men is of itself a task of no ordinary interest, particularly when the executive officer is embarrassed by rules and regulations so imperative in their character, that they send to New-Orleans, as commissary stores, New-England made molasses and sugar. The long Summer day is now in the decline, and soldiers and citizens seem themselves to be fatigued with taxing the Commanding General's powers of endurance, and presently he gets in his carriage and proceeds to his residence, where, surrounded by his military family, I presume he feels—at least he is left in comparative quietude. But then the "vacation ends," for, from after dinner to late bedtime there is the same demand upon the General's time, there only being this difference—the persons who now meet him claim to have some special reasons for calling at his residence, which special reasons, good or bad, are generally respected. The soldiers on duty, of course, are always received, and answers are in most cases rapidly dictated. So much for the daily duties of the Commander-in-Chief of the Department of the Gulf.

The ante-room through which you pass into Gen. Butler's presence is guarded by Capt. R. S. Davis, A. A. A. G. This young officer is ever in attendance on Gen. Butler, and is evidently his confidential friend and Secretary. Capt. Davis may be thirty, but he looks younger. He is remarkably polite, and has a smile that (though somewhat equivocal) is quite fascinating. I have never seen him in the slightest degree excited, and, altogether, I think he has the oldest and most conservative head on young shoulders I ever met with; he, too, is a great worker.

Next in the category for hard work, possibly without a rival in the General himself, is Judge Bell, of the Provost Court. On the Bench at 8 o'clock in the morning, he sets until 3, and in that time dispatches the business of all the inferior hundred Courts of New-Orleans. He tries the basest or the most abandoned criminal, and a suit against or between banks, involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, with equal *sang froid*, and with exact justice. I question if that quality was ever more properly or more speedily meted out in any Court. The Judge is exceedingly popular; he is as excellent as a man as he is as a magistrate, and in the future, when he returns to Boston, and leaves the poor and the friendless, the rich and the grasping, the villains and the thieves, to again prosper under the legal technicalities of the law, the people will sigh that Judge Bell, unrestricted except by his own judgement, his own innate sense of right, is not their chief civil magistrate.

The news from the interior still comes in loaded with tales of distress. In some sections large plantations of negroes have been turned loose to seek as best they could food to keep them from starving. The rebel army take all that can be had by general robbery, the guerrillas follow and hunt up what is hidden away. In the meantime the penalty of exile, persecution or death, is meted out to the poor planter, if he dares to sell his cotton, sugar, or other produce, to purchase with the proceeds the simplest necessaries of life. How long any people can stand such oppression seems impossible to tell. The rules that ordinarily govern human nature are all out of joint when you come to apply them to the people of Secessia.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Aug. 13, 1862.

I heard last evening direct from Baton Rouge. Our lines have been contracted within a comparatively small space, and now surround the grounds of the United States Arsenal and barracks. A few houses have been cleared away and some trees cut down so that the early approach of the enemy can be seen. The position is considered by the best military judges here very strong. The town itself is literally deserted by its inhabitants. Breckinridge is represented as being within eight miles, receiving reinforcements, preparatory to another attack. Our soldiers are in the highest spirits, and I think they will be disappointed if they are "let alone." Last evening the steamer *Empire Parish* arrived from Baton Rouge, bringing down all the sick and wounded. Here we can take good care of these martyrs in the cause of their country. The General began his nursing by buying a cargo of ice for the hospitals. Everybody applauded the deed—and all well folks are prepared patiently to endure the infliction of no ice, if the soldiers are benefited. Fortunately all have a tolerable abundance.

In the great fight Gen. Breckinridge was often seen and recognized. He appeared to be in a great state of excitement after his troops broke and could not be rallied; he was seized with an especial gust of passion, and threw his sword away as if in unutterable disgust. The weapon is now in the possession of the soldier who witnessed the act and the impatient wrath.

Capt. Buchanan, or Capt. Buck, as he is familiarly termed, first officer of the gunboat *New-London*, and commander of the waters of Lake Pontchartrain and tributary lakes, is one of the most active and useful naval officers on this station. He is about everywhere; I mean he and his vessel. In addition, the Captain has extemporized a fleet of boats of various sizes, which enables him to run across the lake into the very heart of Secesh. He starts this morning for various towns and camps over in the Piney Woods.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past five o'clock, Com. Farragut hauled down his flag from the mizzen *and hoisted it at the main*, when he received a salute as Senior Rear-Admiral of the United States Navy, the first salute of the kind ever given under the Stars and Stripes, thus creating an era in the history of the war.

Commodore Stuart is Admiral Farragut's senior, but the old veteran is on the retired list. The Farraguts, it is understood here by many of the oldest inhabitants, are natives of New-Orleans. I pass daily the house where Admiral Farragut's brother lived many years, and where he quite recently died. The sons of the brother, born in New-Orleans, are residents here, and are active and excellent men. As anything relating to the Commodore is just now interesting, I close my letter with the following biographical notice, copied from to-day's *Delta*. As the editor has especial opportunities to be informed about what he writes, I presume the sketch is correct:

"Rear-Admiral Farragut.—Farragut is not forgotten. Engaged as a midshipman when a youth in the American navy, he did what he could manfully to defend his country against the machinations of haughty England. He is the idol to-day of the American navy. 'Farragut and victory' is the battle-cry of the Yankee tars. The hero of New-Orleans (the most extensive and best managed battle in all naval history) places him at the head of the navy by merit; and the length of his faithful public service places him in that exalted position by rank. Farragut has sacrificed more for his country than some other men who command our fleets. His family connections are known to be Southern; his wife, a native of the City of Norfolk, and, we are pleased to say, a Union lady; his wife's sister now resides in Norfolk, with her relatives around her—all opposed to the Government which Admiral Farragut has labored so long and so zealously to uphold. A near relative of the Admiral's recently made this remark: 'I hate the Commodore for his cause, but I love him for his courage and wonderful ability as a naval commander.' We are proud to see his name at the head of the active list of Rear-Admirals in our navy. His promotion will incite him to new and enhanced zeal in carrying on the war for the preservation of our glorious Union; and then, as the chief in command of all our navies, he will see to it in his old age that the Stars and Stripes float triumphant and respected on every sea and on every lake and harbor of the known universe."

### A COMPLIMENT FROM JOHN BULL.

*From the New-Orleans Delta.*

It is not often that John Bull does us justice; much more rarely does he pay us a compliment; most rarely of all are the London *Times*, the *Morning Herald* and the *Saturday Review* made the vehicles of his unwonted grace. But now those journals are heaping praises upon us in almost every number. For they rarely now mention American affairs without reviling Gen. Butler for giving up "modest women who happen to speak to a man whom they do not know, to the lusts of his soldiers." This is about as true as that he quenched the sun in the Gulf of Mexico; but those who believe or profess to believe it, are placed in a most unexpected position by the event. For the testimony of every man who has been in New-Orleans since the issue of the order in question, foreign or native, rebel or loyal, is that the city is a model of good order; and, in particular, that any woman can now walk from one end of it to another, day or night, not only without insult, but without annoyance of any kind—which is a novel state of things for New-Orleans. If Gen. Butler's order meant what our British friends will insist that it meant, what testimony is this to the self-restraint and decorum of his troops. Of what other troops in the world, regular or volunteer, could the same be said?

### IMPORTANT ORDER.

CONFISCATION OF THE PROPERTY OF SLIDELL.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf,
New-Orleans, Aug. 11, 1862.

Special Orders, No. 251.—All the property of John Slidell, an officer of the rebel Government, is hereby confiscated.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding Department.
R. S. Davis, Captain and Acting A. A. G.

### THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE.

THE EXTENDED REPORT OF COL. CAHILL—LISTS OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Baton Rouge, Aug. 9, 1862.

*To Capt. R. J. Davis, A. A. General, Department of the Gulf.*

Sir: Being called to the command of the forces at Baton Rouge, on the occasion of the action of Aug. 5, by the unfortunate death of Gen. Williams, it becomes my duty to report the circumstances of the glorious victory. Rumors of the advance of the enemy in heavy force had prevailed for some days. On the afternoon of Aug. 4, Gen. Williams called the attentions of the commandants of regiments and batteries to the probability of an attack at an early honr in the morning. The Fourteenth Maine, Col. A. Nickerson; the Twenty-first Indiana, under Lieut.-Col. Keith; the Sixth Michigan, under Acting Lieut.-Col. Clark, and Seventh Vermont, Col. Roberts, were encamped, the first with its right resting on the intersection of the Greenwell Springs Road, and fronting on a road running to the intersection of the Bayou Sara and Clinton Roads. These encampments were in heavy timber. The Twenty-first Indiana were encamped on about the same line front, and on the right of the Greenwell Springs Road. On nearly the same line front, but still further to the right, at the intersection of the Clay Cut and Perkins Roads, were the Sixth Michigan. The Seventh Vermont were some distance to the rear, and between the Sixth Michigan and Twenty-first Indiana, with the camp fronting the city. Everett's battery, under Lieut. Carruth, was in bivouac, on the right of the Fourteenth Maine, and on the right of the Twenty-first Indiana. Still further to the right were the guns in charge of the Twenty-first Indiana. On the extreme right the guns of Nim's Battery, under Lieut ——, were brought in position early in the action on the right. The Thirtieth Massachusetts, under Col. Dudley, were brought up from their quarters in the Capitol on the night of the 4th, and took position on the left the Sixth Michigan. On the extreme left, in advance of the left bank of the Bayou Gap, with an oblique front toward the intersection of the Bayou Sara and Clinton roads, with two pieces of Manning's Battery, were the Ninth Connecticut and Fourth Wisconsin. The remaining guns of Manning's Battery were in position on the right bank of the bed of Bayou Gap. This was the real line of defence for the left flank, covering the north and east of the arsenal grounds. Gen. Williams, in his instructions to myself and Lieut.-Col. Bean, commanding Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, was very clear and positive in his orders to hold this position at all hazards, as he anticipated the enemy would advance (under cover of the fire from the ram *Arkansas*, with the gunboats from the Red River,) through the open grounds of the Sawmill and Dougherty's Plantation, and take possession of the Manae ground. The above mentioned advance on the left bank of the Bayou was only ordered by Gen. Williams, after a lengthy consideration, on the evening of the 4th inst., with the intention of checking an advance on the same position by the Bayou Sara and Clinton Roads; and for that reason we only brought forward the light howitzers of Manning's Battery to the advance positions, leaving the heavy guns on the original lines.

At early daylight on the morning of August 5, the enemy threw his whole force on the camps of the Fourteenth Maine, Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan, with the batteries attached to each regiment. Those troops stood their ground nobly, meeting the tremendous force thrown upon them with unflinching bravery. On looking over the battle ground since the engagement I cannot conceive how it was possible for so many men to have been engaged in so small a space of ground. The attack was nearly simultaneous; but the first fire in line from the enemy's right was directed on the Fourteenth Maine, and was instantly answered by that regiment by a solid line volley, which must have done terrible execution. The companies of the Twenty-first Indiana, which were in advance as pickets, had fallen back in order. The whole regiment advanced toward the Magnolia Cemetery and east of it. At this time Major Hayes was seriously wounded, and was taken from the field. The regiment worked, advancing and retiring, and changing front as the enemy showed himself through the smoke. At nearly the close of the action, Lieut.-Col. Keith, commanding regiment, had to leave the field, badly wounded, leaving the regiment without a field officer, in command of Capt. Grimsby. It was at this stage of the battle that Gen. Williams fell, mortally wounded. He had just said to the men of the Twenty-first, "Boys, your field officers are all gone. I will lead you." The men answered with three cheers for the General. The sounds had scarcely died away when he fell. The Genaral had previously issued an order for the line to fall back, and the artillery having done so, the regiments retired in good order to the positions now occupied. For details of movements and conduct of the regiments and batteries, I would refer you to the accompanying reports. I will only trespass on the patience of the commanding General further than to say what the officers commanding regiments and corps cannot say for themselves—that more undaunted bravery, coolness and skill, in the handling of their commands, has not been displayed on any battle-field than on that of Baton Rouge, and that, too, by officers who never before handled troops in a fight. From the Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan myself, in common with others, expected a great deal, and were not disappointed; but when I look back a few short months, and bring to my mind the arrival of the Fourteenth Maine at Ship Island, and to-day consider the work done by that regiment in the action, the smoothness and steadiness of its evolutions in difficult ground and under fire from the veterans of the Confederate service, I can only say that, for his efforts in building up his regiment, the most serious task of a commander, and his conduct in the field, Col. Nickerson, of the Fourteenth Maine, deserves the highest praise. To the impetuous Lieut.-Col. Keith, of the Twenty-first Indiana, no words of mine can do justice. He was everywhere, in every place, working his men through tents, trees and underbrush like a veteran, and when seriously wounded and taken from the field he would not give up, but moved around among his officers and men, counselling and assisting in everything, to the injury and irritation of his wounds. Col. Roberts, of the Seventh Vermont, fell mortally wounded, and has since died. He was a gentleman of a generous nature and of cultivated mind.

Col. Nickerson, of the Fourteenth Maine, had his horse shot from under him by a discharge of grape. He sprang from under his dying steed, and, waving his sword, called upon his men for one more charge. The men sprang forward, with three roaring cheers, and drove back the advancing foe. At this time the gallant Capt. French, of Company K, Fourteenth Maine, received his his terrible wound. The charge was made in presence of Gen. Williams, who complimented the men very highly. Capt. French was placed on board the unfortunate steamer *Whiteman*, and was lost when she went down. His name deserves special mention. The conduct of the officers and men of the several batteries was everything that could be looked for by the Commanding General. The various batteries were very much reduced by sickness and deaths, and, even with the assistance of details from the infantry, were worked short-handed. Lieut. Hall, in command of second piece Nim's Battery, wishes special mention made of the successful rally by men of the Twenty-first Indiana and three men of the Ninth Connecticut, who, with the assistance of private Tyler, who left his sick bed and acted as Sergeant, gunner, &c., and privates Shield and Clogston, as also Sergt. Cheever, who left the hospital sick to do his duty, rallied and brought off the gun, when every man and horse was shot down and the piece in the hands of the enemy. The names of the privates of infantry engaged in this gallant exploit will be forwarded as soon as ascertained. The Ninth Connecticut and Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers were brought up from their position early in the action, and were placed, by Gen. Williams' order, in line across the grounds of the Orphan Asylum, immediately in rear of the camps of the Twenty-first Indiana and Fourteenth Maine. The regiments moved with alacrity and obeyed all orders promptly.

Capt. Silas W. Sawyer, of Company H, Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, deserves mention for his bold reconnoissance on the morning of the 6th. Going out on the Bayou Sara road three miles, and finding no trace of the presence of the enemy, he took a cattle path through the woods, coming out on the Clinton road beyond the original line of our pickets. He scoured the country to Reid's plantation, in scouting around which he found one of the enemy's caissons, near by another, and in a short time he discovered all four. Crossing over to Bernard's plantation he found another and a damaged ambulance. Returning to headquarters, he proceeded, by order of Col. Paine, commanding a detachment of men and horses from Manning's Battery, and a platoon of his own company, and brought them in. In conclusion I would beg leave to call the attention of the General Commanding to the services of Lieut. Henry H. Elliott, Ninth New-York Volunteers, Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant on Gen. Williams' Staff. Of his coolness and intrepidity in action every officer in the action can bear witness, as also to the still more trying duties of the detail of his official business. I am under deep obligations to him for his cheerful and zealous services for the time I remained in command. I inclose copies of correspondence between myself and Lieut. Elliott. Col. McMillan, of the Twenty-first Indiana, has been unwell for some time. His counsel and advice have been freely offered on every occasion. All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS W. CAHILL,
Colonel Commanding at Baton Rouge.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING AT THE BATTLE OF BATON ROUGE, AUG. 5, 1862.

SIXTH MICHIGAN VOLUNTEERS.

*Company A.*—None killed. Wounded—Second Lieut. James H. Russey, slightly; First Sergt. Glenn, slightly, Sergt. Richard Thayer, slightly; Whitney, Evans and Preston, all slightly.

*Company B.*—James Heimeck, slightly wounded.

*Company C.*—Killed—Oscar Chapel and Frank Bloomer. Wounded—James Smith, slightly; Mortimer, mortally; Barkman, slightly. Missing—Corp. John Kline, Day, Hix, Dayid Johnson, Elias Leonard, Charles Harris.

*Company D* was not in action.

*Company E.*—Killed—John Haskell. Wounded—Harrison, Tenny and Frank Mirror. Missing—Lieut. Heine, taken prisoner.

*Company F.*—Three killed and nine wounded—names not known.

*Company G.*—Killed—John Bern. Wounded—Corporals John E. Hopper and F. B. Seymour—both slightly; Jas. Daily, mortally.

*Company H.*—Killed—Corporal Chas. Vickery, Edward P. Dwight. Wounded—C. A. Hollenbeck, C. A. Aldrich—both slightly.

*Company I.*—Killed—Wm. Schinck, Robert Moore, Chas. Blanchard, Wm. McNeil, George Waterman and Jabez Piper. Wounded—Capt. H. Soule, Second Lieut. Tasset—both slightly; First Sergt. Stoddart, Third Sergt. A. E. Picket, Sergt. J. B. Stoddart, Corporals Murray and C. Davis, Privates B. Cassoy, A. Slack, L. Libby, E. Bateman, S. Griffin, H. Howard and J. Smalley—all slightly; Andrew J. Klinsmith and George Hoaglin—both mortally, since died; and A. Ham, Charles Wilson.

*Company E.*—None killed. Wounded—Capt. D. Bacon, seriously; Serg. Beardsly, slightly; Corp. Wood, slightly.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 15 |
| Wounded | 44 |
| Missing | 6 |
| Total | 65 |

THIRTIETH MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

Severely wounded—Quartermaster J. F. Tanney.

*Company A*—Killed—A. F. Rogers. Slightly wounded—C. McGethin, Neil Conway. Severely wounded—First Lieut. W. G. Howe.

*Company B*—Wounded—P. McKenzie.

*Company C*—Killed—Joel M. Heald. Wounded severely in left arm—David W. Farnsworth.

*Company D*—Mortally wounded—Geo. Gillman. Slightly wounded—Edward Doherty.

*Comsany E*—Slightly wounded—Wm. Norris.

*Company I*—Killed—Capt. Eugene Kelty. Wounded—Coakley, Burd, Baker and Tenner.

*Company K*—Wounded—Lieut. W. H. Gardner, Jr., Capt. W. H. Rogers and private Broderick.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 4 |
| Wounded | 14 |
| Total | 18 |

NIM'S MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY.

*Wounded*—F. O. Brigham, through the shoulder; John Wield, slightly in the leg; Liemnen Clogsden, bruise; —— Cunningham, of the Ninth Connecticut, in the arm; —— McLuckie, of the Ninth Connecticut, missing.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT MAINE VOLUNTEERS.

*Killed.*

*Company A.*—Corp. M. A. Carter, in color guard; Patrick Dougherty.

*Company B.*—Corp. B. F. Davis.

*Company C.*—F. Lurnett, Baston Turner.

*Company D.*—John Dixon, Wm. Wier.

*Company F*—Sergts. Weston Page, C. B. Parks; Corp. Charles B. Goodwin; Daniel W. Tibbetts, Charles Giles, Nicholas Palzer, Alexander Rhorbasson.

*Company G*—First Sergt. D. B. McWaine; Sergt. A. C. Hayes; Dennis Scholl, J. Wagner, M. Shoub, E. A. Merrill, H. Brown, A. Quinn.

*Company H*—Freeman Dudley.

*Company I*—P. H. Dowd, J. G. Annis, H. W. Livingston, Christopher Shoats, George Greewall.

*Company K*—First Sergt. J. B. Pinkham; Sergt. A. J. Hobbs; Corp. Charles Thompson; John Kelly, Edward Murray, Antoine Harten, W. G. Mansen, Unis Wentland.

*Wounded.*

Maj. Charles S. Richmon, severely; Adjt. Jos. H. Metcalf, slightly.

*Company A.*—Capt. Charles Barnard, slightly; Sergt. E. T. Elbridge, mortally; A. H. Allen, slightly; John Coleman, slightly; A. Gutzell, slightly; W. Gerry, slightly; S. Hinchy, slightly; W. Stanley, slightly; Otis S. Greenlow, severely; George Wilson, severely.

*Company B.*—Capt. R. W. Mullen, severely; First. Lieut. J. H. Spencer, mortally; R. B. Cookson, severely; Morrison Leonard, severely; James Kelly, slightly.

*Company C.*—Capt. George Scott, severely; B. Kendall, severely; L. Gray, severely; August Guester, severely; Eldridge Orn, slightly; David Graaf, slightly; Peter O'Rourke, slightly; Frank Hollowell, slightly.

*Company D.*—Corp. Sewall B. Lombard, in Color Guard, severely; Alexander McCollum, severely; Albert S. York, slightly; J. P. Hasgrove, slightly; Charles B. Horn, slightly; Francis B. Stinson, slightly; Victor Morgenthaler, slightly.

*Company E.*—Dudley D. Doore, severely; Simon Battle, severely; William H. Low, severely; Louis Dreze, severely; Danville Thompson, severely; Samuel Albee, slightly.

*Company F.*—Sergt. John N. Goodwin, severely; Corp. Moses S. Drew. in color guard; Henry Nelson, slightly; Henry A. Fisher, slightly.

*Company G.*—Sergt. F. W. Herrick, severely; M. C. Cobb, slightly; J. Iberle, slightly; J. Weitz, slightly; L. W. Pike, slightly; P. McCon, slightly; C. Wolfe, slightly.

*Company H.*—Color Sergt. Gould, severely.

*Company I.*—Corp. W. L. Chandler, severely; John Hills, severely; W. B. Morbridge, severely; James O'Neal, severely; Lawrence Cox, slightly; Henry Cannon, slightly; J. A. Gower, slightly; H. W. Waldron, slightly; Angelo Coecine, slightly; Chas. Sunkle, slightly; William O'Harran, slightly; James W. Elwain, slightly; C. P. Jackson, slightly; John Maroney, slightly.

*Company K.*—Capt. Joseph P. French, severely; Corp. Pray, in color guard, mortally; Corp. John C. Clements, severely; John Becker, severely; Charles Voice, severely; Ferdinand Franc, severely; Lewis Smith, severely.

*Missing.*

*Company A*—— McFee, Ruggles S. Floyd.

*Company D*—Wm. W. Johnson.

*Company E*—Wm. A. Carpenter, Eldridge E. Warren, Wm. O. Rollins, Eastman Thompson.

*Company F*—Silas Luce, Harrison Moore.

*Company K*—R. N. Miller, B. G. Patch, G. T. W. Tibbetts.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 35 |
| Wounded | 71 |
| Missing | 12 |
| Total | 118 |

SEVENTH REGIMENT VERMONT VOLUNTEERS.

*Wounded.*

Col. George T. Roberts, neck and thigh, mortally.

*Company B*—Edward Dier, slightly in wrist; Jas. M. Garney, slightly in ankle.

*Company C*—Wounded.—Corp. Bertrand Billings, in chest mortally, since died; Corp. A. Piper, right arm amputated; Henry Clark, in foot, seriously.

*Company D*—Wounded.—Thomas Bixley, blow upon head, slightly.

*Company E*—Wounded.—T. P. Stearns, slightly in left side.

*Company H.*—Missing—Charles A. Smith, not in action.

*Company K.*—Wounded—Prosper Allrrd, in leg; Carlos Lofferty, in thigh. Missing—John Sullivan, John Fitzgerald, Isaac Domphin; Jack Russell, white servant of Maj. Holbrook, missing since action.

RECAPITULATION.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wounded | 10 | Missing | 5 |
| Total | | | 15 |

SIXTH MASSACHUSETTS BATTERY (EVERETT'S, ETC.)

*Killed*—Neagle, Foster, Drayer.

*Wounded.*—Second Lieut. Allen, Sergeant Baker, Corporal Paterson, Merill, Foley, Butters, Smith, Johnson, McCleese.

*Missing*—Long.

TWENTY-FIRST INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

*Company A.*—Killed—First Lieut. Charles D. Seely, First Sergeant John A. Bevington, Corporal Isaac Knight, Henry T. Bachelor. Wounded—Sergeant Henry B. Halt, severely; Sergeant Merrit C. Skinner, slightly; Corporal Elias J. Carroll, severely; Corporal Robert K. Simpson, slightly; Samuel Ainglekew, severely; Thomas Cole, severely; Marcus Branehor, slightly; John H. Hays, slightly; James Ingram, slightly; Wm. McCord, severely; Frederick Suterion, severely; Isaac W. Snyder, slightly; Daniel T. Smith, severely; Samuel Shinberger, severely; Isaac J. Woodworth, slightly.

*Company B.*—Killed—Henry H. Ward. Wounded—Corp. James Ginsley, slightly in thigh; Sergt. Barlgoss, slightly in knee; Joseph Petty, slightly; Joseph H. White, mortally (since dead); William Stone, mortally, (since dead); John Kelly, mouth; Abner Tabor, leg; Eli McDaniel; John H. Thomas, slightly; Robert S. Smith, slightly, hip; Simon Stackler, both thighs.

*Company C.*—Killed—Joel Haywood, Thos. O'Conner, Mathias Guesler. Wounded—Corp. Thomas Ballard, mortally; Calvin Heywood.

*Company D*—Gabriel McCuve, Valentine Stewart, killed. Wounded—First Sergt. Joseph O. Wheelon, slightly, thigh; Corp. Absolam McGowan, leg; Corp. Eli Wesner, leg; Corp. Mason Dedman, leg; Corp. Samuel Ganon, leg; Corp. George Power, leg; Corp. Thos. Beck. Corp. William Purcell, missing.

*Company E*—Wm. F. Duty and Mark W. Poteet, killed. Wounded—Capt. Wm. Skelton, slightly in head; Sergt. George W. Branton, severely, back; Corp. J. W. Palmer, severely, back; J. A. Shoemaker, severely, back; Gilbert I. McCowan, severely, back; Sol. P. Budden, severely, back; Jacob Herns, severely, back; J. W. Huntsinger, Henry P. Wilson, mortally; T. C. Taylor, slightly. Dennis Sullivan, Joseph Gubb and Isaac N. Norton, missing.

*Company F.*—William Daily, killed; Francis W. Chapman, wounded mortally, since died; William Cole, John Bell, Fred. Hart, Willet Wayman, William Vestal, Milton Fares, James Wilkes, all slightly; Hugh Fields, run over by rebel mounted officer; Geo. Miller, wounded in the arm.

*Company G.*—Corp. Austin Johnson, Michael Crosby and Michael McKinney, killed; Sergt.-Major Charles Jones, wounded severely in hip; Corp. Geo. W. Fox, mortally; Jackson Aiken, severely in hip; Henry Benson, slightly; Frank Conway, severely in arm; George Erne, severely in arm; William Elkin, mortally; Frederick Hoffman, mortally; Martin Mayal, in both legs; Henry Sponsel, abdomen; Christian Schmidt, bayonet in side.

*Company H.*—John J. Spencer, Sergeant, killed; Wm. W. Dugan, Corporal, killed; A. P. Dale, killed; John F. Campbell, Captain, killed; Thomas D. Bryant, First Lieutenant, severely; Wm. C. Wolfe, Sergeant, slightly; Jesse C. Reddish, Corporal, slightly in hip; Thomas Banta, severely in left side; Isaac Blake, slightly in foot; Nelson C. Deegan, slightly in head; Warren Hamilton, slightly in hip and side; T. J. Lough, wounded in thigh; John A. Musgrove, mortally, since died; John Pitman, slightly; James Phillips, slightly; Henry Thompson, severely in shoulder; Philip A. Weaver, severely in wrist; Henry C. Wilkins, slightly in thigh.

*Company I.*—Jonathan Reeder, wagoner, slightly in head; Samuel Andrews, severely in arm, Jacob Deekey, slightly in side.

Company K—George W. Fry, Corporal, killed; Jesse R. Harland, killed; Wm. Pitcher, killed; Thos. Gumstead, First Lieutenant, mortally wounded; John W. Gregg, Sergeant, slightly in arm; Henry H. Olas, Sergeant, slightly in leg; Jesse M. Jones, mortally; John Griffin, slightly in arm; Solomon Bray, slightly in thigh; Harry M. Snody, slightly in hip; Isaac Kephart, severely in head; Frank Grunstead, slightly in hip; Chas. Eliot, severely in shoulder; Wm. Larsmore, slightly in leg; Claiborn Gooch, slightly in hip.

NINTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 1 |
| Wounded | 9 |
| Missing | 4 |
| Total | 14 |

### The Late Gen. Williams—Interesting Biographical Memoranda.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your correspondent's letter from New-Orleans, in the remarks upon the General's accompanying Maj.-Gen. Butler, published Monday last, are some very severe strictures derogatory to the character of the late Brig.-Gen. Williams. That such should have been published at the same time that you gave an account, in another part of the same issue of your paper, of the death of the brave General, fighting at the head of his forces, can only be reasonably accounted for, upon the supposition that you did not look over the letters of your correspondent before committing them to the hands of your compositors; for I am unwilling to believe that the conductors of so respectable a journal as the New-York Times would be willing to wound still deeper the already lacerated hearts of his afflicted family.

Gen. Thomas Williams was a native of Detroit, Mich., received his appointment as a cadet to the Military Academy, at West Point, from that place, and graduated with honor in 1837. He was immediately appointed to a Lieutenancy in the Fourth Artillery, and ordered to the field in Florida, in the war with the Indians. At the close of the Florida War, he continued with his company in the service, at different posts, until the breaking out of the Mexican War, when he was selected by Gen. Scott as one of his Staff, accompanied him throughout his whole campaign in Mexico, and participated in every battle there fought by the old hero. Ever being conspicuous in the hottest of the fight, he was twice breveted for gallant conduct—at the close of the war holding the title of Major by brevet, though First Lieutenant by rank. After the Mexican War, he continued with his company in the Fourth Artillery, being assigned to different posts, in 1853 to 1855 commanding the post at Mackinaw. He was with his company, in command, in the expedition to Utah in 1857 and 1858. In April, 1860, he was ordered to Fortress Monroe, to give instruction in artillery practice, as it was contemplated at that time to make that fortress a school of practice; and Gen. Williams, then Captain, was considered one of the most accomplished artillerists in the army. He continued in Fortress Monroe until June 1861, when he was appointed Major of a new regiment of light artillery then forming, and was ordered to Harrisburgh to recruit and arrange the regiment, until Col. Brown, then commanding Fort Pickens, and Lieut.-Col. Sherman could be relieved, to take command. While in Harrisburgh Secretary Cameron visited him, and was so struck with the good order of his camp, with his sound judgment and profound knowledge in all that appertains to the art of war, that, upon his return to Washington, without any solicitation of Maj. Williams or any of his friends, he recommended him as Brigadier-General of volunteers, which appointment was tendered him in September, and he was ordered to report forthwith to Gen. Butler, at Fortress Monroe. He soon after received the command of Fort Hatteras, was at that post when the Burnside Expedition was fitted out and arrived at Hatteras, gave all the aid in his power to that General in his perilous and laborious passage into Albemarle Sound, and at the request of Gen. Burnside, was expecting to accompany him in his expedition to North Carolina; but, at the earnest solicitation of Maj.-Gen. Butler, he was detached to command a brigade in the expedition to New-Orleans. Of all the Brigadiers accompanying him, perhaps the counsels of none were more highly valued by Gen. Butler than those of Gen. Williams.

After the capture of New-Orleans he was sent in command of the land forces up the river to Baton Rouge and Vicksburgh. His command at Vicksburgh was so small, consisting of not over 2,500 effective men, that he could not with any prospect of success make an assault upon the strong fortifications of that place, so that when the fleet decided to retire he was forced to return on board of it to Baton Rogue. This place he decided to hold, although he had not at this time 2,000 effective men, and he well knew the rebels were bringing five or six times as many against him. Learning that he was to be attacked on the morning of the 5th, he marched out of the town with his small force, many of whom that morning had arisen from their sick beds in the hospital to meet the attack of the enemy. The skillful arrangement of his artillery told with terrible effect upon the ranks of the enemy. Having, however, lost a gun on the right, he called the Indiana Regiment to retake it. Placing himself at the head of the regiment and turning to the officers near by he said, "Let us recapture this gun and the victory is ours," giving the order, "Forward" (the last words he spoke,) While leading the regiment to the charge he fell from a rifle ball, which pierced his heart. As he predicted, the gun was retaken, and the victory won, though at the cost of one of our bravest Generals, whom our country at the present time can ill afford to spare.

Having received his education at the nation's expense, Gen. Williams felt it his duty, in return, to devote his talent and energies, whatever they might be, to the support of the honor and institutions of his country. Unlike many who deem it sufficient merely to obtain a moderate degree of standing in their profession, he was never satisfied with his present attainments, but always adding to his professional knowledge. Accordingly, he imported from Europe, at great cost, many of the most expensive works upon military subjects, containing large and complete drawings, as well as critical and extensive descriptions of the most important battles recorded in history, from the campaigns of Cæsar down to the present time. He thus possessed one of the most extensive and best selected military libraries in the country. Nor was it allowed to lie dusty on the shelves. Few men in any of the learned professions were ever more devoted to the improvement of their minds, or to their becoming useful and honorable members in their respective callings, than he in his, devoting all the spare time he could command from the daily routine of his duty, when in command, in studying the campaigns of the great military captains of the world.

As an officer, though never severe, he was particular in the conduct and discipline of his command, both of subordinate officers and privates, and no one was ever more careful than he of the welfare of those under his command. In the Utah Expedition, amidst the snows and cold of a Winter campaign in the Rocky Mountains, when the army were compelled to spend a large portion of the Winter under canvas before huts of wood could be provided for them, he remained himself in his tent until the last soldier was comfortably housed, before he provided a shelter for himself. Nor would he order the men under his charge into danger where he was unwilling to go himself, as the last act of his life abundantly testifies. The assertion, therefore, of your correspondent, that he compelled his men to drill in the heat of a Louisiana sun at midday until they fell down exhausted, or died on the way to the hospital after their severe drill, I can in no way credit, it being so unlike what I know of the man; besides, your correspondent does not seem to speak from personal knowledge, but probably obtained his information from some one unaccustomed to wholesome discipline, or who had some private or malicious pique to gratify. From those that have served with him, I have been assured that, although strict in his requirements of good order and soldierlike obedience, he was at all times accessible to any of his command, ready to listen to any reasonable complaints, and seemed always to take a lively interest in their welfare, and that there was no officer with whom they would sooner enter into battle than with him. Exemplary in his private character, sincere and consistent as a Christian, he was daily accustomed to retire for private devotion and meditation. When mounting his horse to go out to battle, he said to the officer accompanying him: "We will hold this place, trusting to God's assistance." He has left a wife and four small children, now in Newburgh, several brothers and a sister, as well as many other friends and relatives in Detroit, to mourn his loss.

Yours, B. H. S.

Newburgh, Friday, Aug. 22, 1862.

## FROM BUELL'S DEPARTMENT.

### Guarding the Memphis and Charleston Railroad—The New Order of Things—A Cold-Blooded Murder—An Interesting Chattel—The Weather and the Crops.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Town Creek Bridge, Lawrence County, Ala.,
Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

During the past month, a portion of the army of the Mississippi has moved from its old station, around and about Corinth, eastward. There were a couple of very good reasons for this: 1. The protection of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. 2. The health of the army. It is a notorious fact, that an army suffers more by inaction than enduring all the fatigues of the severest campaigns and actual loss by battles.

On the 21st of July, Gen. Morgan's division commenced moving eastward, and during the week they were stationed at various points along the railroad. This is a very good measure, but unfortunately it is not adequate to the necessity of the case. The road is from two to five miles from the spurs of the Alleghany Mountains. The rebels use these for their places of retreat, and wage a guerrilla warfare on us, and all that oppose them, from these fastnesses. They slip down from these places, burn water-tanks, dépôt-buildings wherein cotton is stored, and before our men can pursue them, they manage to escape to their haunts. The incoming 300,000 recruits will be a God-send to use in the service, as we can then leave our present inactivity and pursue the enemy to some purpose. They have done some of their boldest deeds not many miles from this place. At Moulton, some twenty miles distant, several companies of a Michigan regiment were in some way surprised, captured and paroled; also, a few of the Michigan Third Cavalry. The reason was the old one—*too few men* on our side. They have returned to our forces, awaiting exchange.

Our regiment (Seventh Illinois Cavalry) is quartered in detachments along the railroad, both this side and beyond Courtland, while the main body of the regiment is at the above-named place. We have twice moved our quarters in the night time, *being notified by the only loyal portion of the population there is in this section of the country—viz., the blacks*—that the rebels were coming upon us in overwhelming numbers, and rather than meanly or ingloriously suffer ourselves to be captured, we concluded to retire out of their reach. During our march, by night, we saw the sky lit up with their work of destruction, in the burning of two railroad stations; after burning the same, they retreated instanter. The next day we returned to our old quarters, and found every thing as we left it, except that the rebels managed to pilfer our tent flies, and some of the soldiers' clothing.

We had gone back to Tuscumbia—the infantry returning by rail, while the cavalry came by the road. When returning, we met the man on whose premises our camp was located. His name is Isaac Vincent. We subsequently learned that he had murdered one of the infantry soldiers in cold blood. The soldier had been sent back by a lieutenant after a missing horse, (which in law he had no right to use;) the soldier was decoyed into an unfrequented place, there shot, and left to lie; when found some six days afterward, the hot weather and the flies had almost consumed the body. It is very questionable whether it was not fool-hardiness to send this soldier on such an errand. By the colored man that was along with Vincent, we learned that as soon as he was out of sight he put spurs to his horse, and fled across fields and forests to the mountains. This man left his plantation, blacks and all behind. His overseer, named Stanley, is implicated in the murder, and is quite likely to pay the penalty by being hanged. We all feel that there is a new era about to begin in the prosecution of this war. When the new levy of volunteers take the field, there will be a moral strength in the whole army that will make it invincible, and we firmly trust this great event is not far distant. There was a young woman of as fair a complexion as most white persons, in possession of this villain, that he claimed as a chattel. She had a child, perhaps a year old, with her, equally white. He had compelled her to marry a mulatto man to cover his own villainy. She asked the protection of the Colonel, and it was decided that she might go North, to Michigan, if she chose. This she did, and set out forthwith. Before leaving, the soldiers were invited to contribute something toward this object. The way they handed over the money made one forget that they were sometimes guilty of speaking roughly and acting a little unsoldier-like. There is a character almost precisely similar to the one named in Mrs. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, save the character of the master differed as widely as day and night from this and the one of the old Kentucky home. I forget the name, but it is the one that crossed the ice on the Ohio River to escape her pursuer.

This valley is almost an entire corn-field. It seems the rebels stipulated with the guerrillas that they would raise all the corn for food and feed they wanted, and, as the price for the same, require them to drive the Yankees back out of the country. We will take care that these two stipulations shall not be fulfilled, and that the Union soldiers have the benefit of the corn intended for the rebels.

The weather has been very hot, but hardly more so than we have felt at home under the burning sun in the harvest fields. The general health of the soldiers is good, and the prospect is getting better as the cool weather comes on.

C. E. W.

## THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

### Impending Dangers—What must be Done—Propositions before the Legislature—The Public Feeling.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

Louisville, Aug. 19, 1862.

In view of the invasion of Southern, Central and Eastern Kentucky, and the probable uprising of resident rebels, martial law may be declared over the entire State. The State militia, with the forces rushing in from across the Ohio, by proper disposition and management can defend the State, keep open our communications with Nashville, Cumberland Gap, and the stations of Gen. Buell's army in Middle Tennessee, and North Alabama. Nothing but instantaneous and intelligent action of all the available militia in the Ohio Valley may prevent frequent daring, dashing and successsful invasions and diversions. We must overmatch the enemy in sharpness and quickness, else he will be constantly turning up at unguarded points. Much more blood may be shed in Tennessee and Kentucky, as well as Virginia, before this war is over.

Senator Bush, of Clarke and Madison, has brought in a bill, organizing companies for home defence in each county, to be composed of persons not subject to military duty. Mr. I. S. Brown, of Floyd and Johnson, offers a resolution that, as the entire valley of Big Sandy is threatened by a large organized force, the Military Committee provide for raising several cavalry and infantry regiments, under State pay, to repel the invaders. Mr. Thomas, of Marion, calls on Gov. Robinson to take immediate and effectual steps for the suppression of raids from the Southern States. Bills are introduced to authorize County Courts to levy taxes for the support of the families of Union volunteers.

Franklin, out of 900 loyal voters, has contributed over 600 Union volunteers. Casey, with a voting list of 1,300 has in the field over 900. The tone of the Kentucky Press is highly patriotic. They demand that the whole physical power of the nation shall be immediately enlisted to overwhelm and extinguish this rebellion. Humanity requires it. PONTIAC.

### Proceedings in Frankfort—Expulsions from the House—The Draft Bill—More Energy and Less Fear of Hurting Somebody.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

Louisville, Thursday, Aug. 21, 1862.

The House has expelled Vincent Ashe, of Anderson, because a Morganite, and appointed special committees to inquire into the cases of those "Southern Rights' gentlemen"—Lucius Desha, of Harrison, and David May, of Pike and Letcher. Both Chambers have passed a bill providing for a secret service fund of $50,000, and a resolution requesting the Governor to ask an extension of time for raising certain regiments of Kentucky volunteers. Gov. Robinson is understood to be for *action*, and to say this is no time for messages and resolutions. The Press is endeavoring to infuse more vitality and vigor into the Legislature, and charges that a week of the session is absolutely wasted without any provision to obtain men or the weapons of defence. Mr. Rousseau, of Metcalfe, brings in a bill to organize 10,000 State troops for the defence of the State. Mr. Waring, of Barren, calls for five regiments of mounted infantry for State defence. The Draft bill before the House is reported to provide that whenever a legal requisition is made for troops, volunteers shall be accepted, if tendered, as far as wanted, and any deficiency shall be made up by a draft, in which the number deficient shall be apportioned among the counties in proportion to their military strength, and every county shall be credited in that apportionment with the number of volunteers it has furnished. The volunteer rolls to be so made out as to show what county each volunteer comes from, and the number of these volunteers not only credited to their counties in the general apportionment of a draft, but in the direct draft itself. Any misstatements to evade the draft to be punished as perjury. The Directors of the State Agricultural Society have postponed the annual Fair, and unanimously tendered to the State as a loan the Society's funds.

The House, by 49 to 25, have passed the Huston-Burnam resolution of inquiry as to what remedy, if any, can be devised by law for needless and causeless military arrests; whether the powers of military Provost-Marshals, in making arrests and exacting fees for their services, have been abused and should be regulated by law: and what should and can be done to prevent sedition in speech and otherwise by law, and to bring all guilty of such offences under the control of the civil rather than the military authorities. Col. Harney's motion, that this resolution be laid on the table, was negatived, Yeas, 32; Nays, 43. Col. Wallace well remarks: "Loyal men and patriots seem to me—God help us!—to be more afraid of hurting secesh than they are of any impending danger. With troops of marauders ready to assail us, and with their sympathizing friends in our very midst, there is a mortal fear of making some slight mistake, which will compel some true man to suffer some slight inconvenience, and thus we permit a hundred traitors to escape."

Loyalists of Caldwell and Trigg urge a fearless and vigorous coercive policy, administered by a standing military force sufficiently large to make all the traitors throughout that section permanently feel the Government's power. PONTIAC.

### Address of Hon. Robert Mallory, M. C., to his Constituents at Lagrange.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

Lagrange, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862.

This is the residence of Hon. Robert Mallory, M. C. Yesterday he addressed his constituents here, explaining the course of the Administration upon the more exciting topics of the day, the proceedings in Congress, and his own votes and doings therein. The audience was large, and the personal part every one bears in the course of events rendered the occasion both solemn and interesting.

Upon the Confiscation bill Mr. Mallory dwelt at length. He had ever opposed it both within and without the Capitol. He exhibited what he conceived to be its unconstitutional features, and gave it as his opinion that the Supreme Court would so decide them. In the meantime, he advised his hearers patiently to submit to its practical operations, especially as he was of opinion that as fast as a State was conquered or voluntarily returned to its allegiance, the President would relieve that section from its exactions.

Mr. Mallory was exceedingly severe upon the Abolition Party, especially its present exponent, Wendell Phillips. He could not see—nor, indeed, can the present writer—why we must needs arrest spies, traitors and disloyal men in Kentucky, if such Disunionists as Phillips are allowed to go at large? The utter hypocrisy of the Abolition leaders formed the ground for Mr. Mallory's most withering sarcasms and denunciations.

In regard to the traitors among us here, nothing could exceed the severity of his language; it drew the heartiest echoes from the audience. The imminent danger of invasion with which every mind is laden, gave point to this, and when he described the condition of Virginia, the home of his youth, and the scene of late explorations—when he told of the utter solitude and desolation that existed through fifty miles of what had once been the Goshen of Eastern Virginia, the feeling that such may be our fate ere the early frosts of October chilled and depressed every heart.

Mr. Mallory described in detail a conversation held with President Lincoln, from which he derived the conclusions that the General Government, during the present Administration at least, will never take a slave from a loyal man in Kentucky, without the owner's consent and without rendering full compensation.

I do not pretend even to name the various subjects broached by this much-loved Representative. Suffice that all here who favor the National Union are satisfied with Mr. Mallory's course and advise him to continue it unchanged. The members of the Masonic fraternity gave him a supper at the conclusion of his address, during which many pleasant sentiments were interchanged.

## PERSONAL.

—Col. Turchin had an enthusiastic reception in Chicago, on Tuesday last. Wm. Bross, of the Chicago *Tribune*, made the address of welcome. In his reply, the Colonel said:

"When I left this city with my regiment, I never expected to receive such a reception as this. *I have simply done my duty—that's all I have done.* [Enthusiastic applause.] I did my duty as a soldier, and I trust as an American citizen also. [Applause.] Although I am not versed in politics, I made up my mind that the cause of this rebellion was Slavery, and I acted upon the principle that the cause should be removed. [Long continued applause.] At the same time, I knew also that those men who were relying upon the power of Slavery must not be handled with soft gloves, but a little roughly, and so I handled them a little roughly. [Applause.] I don't know whether to call it a happy or an unhappy result that my superior officer did not approve of it, and thought differently. He thought that I must be court-martialed and dismissed from the service. [Groans and hisses for Don Carlos Buell, and cries, 'You shall go back, General.'] My wife informs me that she has a commission, making me a Brigadier-General, in her pocket, but I haven't got it and haven't seen it. [Applause and three cheers for Madame Turchin.] As much as I rejoice to see this kind, and I may say great reception, it would be more pleasing for me to have my poor boys of the Nineteenth with me, now strung along the railroad. [Cries, 'Shame, shame.'] They are punished for me, and as you sympathize with me, I want you to sympathize with them. There are five regiments at Huntsville, the First Wisconsin at Morris, another at Athens, another at Pulaski, and several at Columbia, all upon or contiguous to this line of railroad. It would seem as if there might be sent from each of these regiments one or two companies to guard this road. They won't never feel it. But no! Our boys are posted in squads of fifteen or twenty for eighty miles. It is low minded, it is contemptible. I cannot but feel the greatest contempt for a man, who, at the head of a powerful army, will behave thus toward soldiers. I do not care for myself, but it is a shame to punish my men."

The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News-room, No. 10 Strand, London, England, for the week ending Aug. 9, 1862:

Robert Dodge, New-York; W. Johnson, C. H. Williams, H. C. Jewett, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Smith, D. D. H. Goodwillie, Philadelphia; J. A. Matterson and wife, Misses C. and B. Matterson, J. B. Curran, Springfield, Ill.; Miss M. Safford, Cairo, Ill.; W. F. Allen, H. Murray, Mrs. Murray, Oswego, N. Y.; E. M. Smith and wife, Rochester, N. Y.; — Peters and wife, Miss Harbeck, Miss Comstock, New-York; Ira Bursley, Boston; E. H. Chapin, New-York; H. Wheaton and wife, Providence, R. I.; H. A. Smythe and wife and three daughters, New-York; W. S. Lincoln, Boston; Dr. R. Turnbull, Hartford, Ct.; W. M. Vail and wife, Miss Vail, Brooklyn, N. Y.; B. Nathan, H. Thornton, New-York; C. H. and Miss McCormick, Chicago; C. Humphrey, J. R. Reed, Albany, N. Y.; J. Wells, Tennessee; J. Lodge, Boston; C. B. Dyer, T. J. Finch, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Garnett, Philadelphia; W. L. Raymond, New-York; W. S. Williams, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. M. Burgin, Philadelphia; W. W. Speer, Pittsburgh; W. Watts, L. Blessinger, J. D. Wendel and family, New-York; E. Hatcher, Newark, Ohio; D. Nichols, Lowell, Mass.; Edwin Booth, J. W. Feuchtwanger, New-York.

—Among the prisoners brought to Wheeling, from Wood County, Va., and confined in the Atheneum, was one Rev. John Leap, Jr. The charge against him was "that at Flat Wood, Wood County, on Sunday last, he took his text from St. Paul's Epistle to the Collosians, and made it apply to the discouraging of volunteering. He called the army a band of blasphemers, and said that any man of his church who would volunteer ought to be turned out." On Tuesday Maj. Darr, the Provost Marshal, received the following communication from Leap. We give it *verbatim*:

ATHANUM WHEELING Va Aug 19th 1862

*Major Darr Provost Marshal*

This is to certify that I had reference to the guvernment of christs church in yousing the languig that I made yous of and no thot of harming the guvernment of the united States laws in eny respect at tall And speakin of these Bands I was meaning the suthren girriller bands and not the guvernment bands at tall and concirning drawing members for vollingtearing I vow thare was no such languig made yous of at tall which the deposishons will sho.

JOHN LEAP, Jr,

The Rev. Leap was released upon oath and bond.

—Brig.-Gen. D. S. Stanley returned to his command at Corinth, Miss., on Aug. 13. He made the soldiers a speech, a portion of which is thus sketched by a correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*: "In the course of his remarks he touched on a subject highly interesting to us, and causes a murmur of satisfaction through the regiment. He spoke of the future policy to be used toward the rebels—quartering on them, &c.; there was to be no more suffering for provisions, if the country afforded them; we should never go *coffeeless* to bed rather than burn secesh rails to make a fire; no more sleeping in a drenching rain, rather than spoil some rebel sympathizer's hay, or *intrude* ourselves in his barn. No, this hitherto rose-water policy was to be 'played out,' and hereafter show the rebels a 'new way to pay old debts.' After the speech from the General, Major Spaulding, in behalf of the officers of the Twenty-seventh, presented him with a handsome sash. The General accepted it, and responded happily, after which the regiment gave three rousing cheers for Gen. Stanley, and dispersed to their quarters."

—Capt. Betts, one of the returned prisoners, tried unsuccessfully to have an interview with Col. Chapman, of the Fifth Connecticut, who is confined at Richmond, having been taken prisoner in the battle at Slaughter Mountain. He managed, however, to get the following note from the Colonel:

"Dear Captain: Yours was welcome. I am happy to think I have the esteem of my officers to the extent you write. I have tried to deserve it, by doing my duty fully. Whatever fate may be in store for me I shall meet, with God's help, without flinching. You write that you may see the Governor. Say to him that he cannot do too much for our regiment; they are a noble set of men. It makes me sad to think of the homes made desolate in Connecticut by the loss of so many of them. If I can serve the country by remaining here, I will cheerfully accept whatever may happen to me. Thank you for your kindness. I shall never forget you, even though I never meet you again. I hear this morning that we are to be placed in close confinement. Farewell.

—A couple of individuals, whom Parson Brownlow would term white-livered, traitor-hearted sneaks, formerly employed in a paper warehouse in Buffalo, recently invaded Canada for the purpose of obtaining employment and avoiding the draft. Applying to the proprietor of a paper establishment in that paradise of cowards, and making an evasive reply to his query regarding their object in leaving Buffalo, they were flatly told that neither they nor any of their kind were wanted in his employ. This incident, together with such facts as that of the placard posted on the Canadian shore, opposite Black Rock—"No more Yankee Sneaks Wanted Here"—is refreshing evidence that an honest sentiment prevails in parts of Canada.

—Col. John H. Davis, of the Forty-sixth Illinois Regiment, who was severely wounded at the battle of Shiloh, has been solicited to become a candidate for Congress. In reply he wrote: "Thanks to a kind Providence, my health and strength is fast being restored, and I shall very soon be able, with at least one arm, to again strike blows for my country; and until 'this terrible struggle for national existence' shall have ceased, I can be of more service to my country, in following the torn banners of my regiment, and sharing the danger, the perils and the glory of those that are left of the gallant and brave men who followed me into the smoke and fire of battle at Donelson and Shiloh, than I could as a member of Congress. My sense of duty, therefore, gentlemen, under the circumstances, will not permit me to allow my name to be used before the coming Convention."

—Mr. J. Wingate Thornton has written a note to the Secretaries of the American Tract Society at Boston, offering to place in their hands the original paroles of Burgoyne, Riedesel and the British and Hessian forces under the surrender at Saratoga. He proposes that they be disposed of for *not less* than $500, the documents to be presented by the contributors to the Public Library of the City of Boston; and that one-half of the amount be devoted to the distribution of the publications of the American Tract Society, by Mr. Alvord, among the soldiers, and the other half paid to the "N. E. Women's Auxiliary Association" of the United States Charity Commission, to aid the daughters of New-England in their generous and gentle ministrations to sick and wounded soldiers.

—Mr. D. A. Mahony, Editor of the Dubuque, (Iowa) *Herald*, who was recently arrested by order of the Secretary of War, published the following card upon the occasion:

On Board Steamer Bill Henderson,
Dubuque, Aug. 14, 1862.

*Readers of the Herald and Fellow-Citizens of Iowa:*

I have been arrested this morning by an arbitrary order from the War Department, on what grounds I know not, except it be for the expression of my sentiments through the Dubuque *Herald*, sentiments which, as true as God lives, I believe to be loyal to the Constitution of my country. I have only to commend my wife and children to your care and protection. Your friend and fellow-citizen,

D. A. MAHONY.

—The Commencement at Norwich, (Vt.) University took place last week, but there was no class to graduate, and consequently no Commencement speeches were made. This was not on account of the decay of the University, for it has one hundred students, and is in a most flourishing condition. But all the Senior Class, and half of the whole number of students, are officers in the army, and away with their regiments. In the lack of students, Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, delivered a war address, and Park Benjamin recited a poem.

— A sister-in-law of the rebel Gen. Jos. S. Johnston was arrested, in St. Louis, on the 16th, for grossly insulting the Provost-Marshal, who was searching her house for arms. Her husband, E. W. Johnston, asked to see her, but was refused permission, and allowed himself to be betrayed into certain indiscretions, which secured his committal to the military prison also.

— A young man employed in the transportation office of the Erie Railroad Company at Dunkirk resigned an excellent position for fear of being drafted, and started for Canada, but the authorities refused him permission to go, and he is now "on his oars" and out of employment, the Company refusing, through their agent, to receive him back.

—Mr. Joseph Byers surprised the citizens of Detroit, on Wednesday night, by mounting a hog and riding through the streets, to the music of the animals unearthly squeaks. In justice to Mr. Byers it should be stated that he was *en deshabille*, and so fast asleep that he did not become conscious of the ridiculous figure he was cutting until the porker tumbled him into the river.

—Seven fair residents of Parkersburgh, Virginia, suspected of having exhibited their rebellious sympathies in a practical way, were taken to Wheeling on Tuesday last. They were very contumacious until they found that they must take the oath of allegiance or go to jail, when they adopted the former alternative, and were released.

—One W. F. Palmer, formerly a telegraph operator in New-Haven, more recently a member of the Louisiana Tigers, and consequently one of the community which inhabited Fort Delaware for several months, has been released after taking the oath of allegiance, and is now in Connecticut again.

—Col. Haupt, Engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, has again been summoned to Washington to aid in the construction and reconstruction of bridges on roads which the army is to use. Col. Haupt was with Gen. McDowell, at Fredericksburgh, for some time, and rendered invaluable service.

—One P. L. Reeder, residing near Carlinville, Illinois, has been arrested on the charge of treason. When taken, he declared, in the most lachrymose of tones: "I hain't done anything, *except to drill a company to resist a draft.*"

—Information has been received in Boston of the death upon the Upper Nile of Dr. Charles Clarence Brownell, of Hartford, Connecticut. He was attached to the Nile Exploring Expedition of the celebrated English explorer, Petherich, as botanist.

—Capt. Rawlings, of Gen. Grant's Staff, arrived at Alton, Ill., last Friday, with fifty-six prisoners from Gen. Grant's Division. Among them was Rev. Dr. Mitchell, of Florence, Ala.; Col. Neely, Capts. Ray and Hancock, and Lieut. Mitchell.

—The Massachusetts Teachers' Association has been in session at Worcester for the last few days. Just previous to its adjournment, on Aug. 19, Gov. Andrews made the pedagogues an address.

—Col. E. W. Hinks, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, is mourning the loss of his wife, who died suddenly, of congestion of the lungs, at Lynn, Mass., on Wednesday last.

—Mr. Kingler, of Frenchtown, N. J., and Mr Wright, of Milford, have been arrested, and committed to the Burlington County jail for want of patriotism.

— Intelligence has just been received of the death, at Philipolis, on July 25, of Mrs. W. W. Meriam, whose husband, a missionary to the Bulgarians, was murdered near that town a short time ago.

—Preparations are making in Detroit to give Brig.-Gen. Wilcox an enthusiastic reception when he shall return to his home in that city.

—A Mr. Gilchrist, who was confined for five months in Fort Lafayette, is enlightening the Canadians on the beauties of that institution.

—Major-Gen. Dix passed through Baltimore on Thursday, *en route* for Washington.

—Rear Admiral Geo. W. Storer was in Boston on Wednesday.

—Rev. T. K. Beecher has been appointed Chaplain of the regiment now gathering at Elmira.

—Gen. Tyler is in Hartford, hurrying forward the equipment of the Connecticut regiments.

—Maj.-Gen. Wool and Staff arrived in Philadelphia from Harrisburgh on Tuesday evening.

## OBITUARY.

### The Late Rear-Admiral Read, U. S. N.

Orders have been sent from the Navy Department to the commandants of the different Navy-yards and squadrons to half-mast their flags and fire minute guns on a certain day, in deference to the memory of the late Rear-Admiral Read, U. S. Navy, whose death at Philadelphia was announced by telegraph on Friday.

Admiral Read entered the navy on the 2d day of April, 1804, and was consequently 58 years an officer when he died. He was 24 years afloat, and performed 6 years and 4 months' duty on shore, thus making his active duty foot up some thirty years. He was put on the retired list some time since. Admiral Read was an Irishman, and acted as Master on board the *Old Ironsides* in 1812. Commodore Hull appointed him to receive the sword of Commodore Dacres, after that officer caused the flag of the *Guerriere* to be struck.

He served through the war with Great Britain, and near its close was placed in command of the *Chippewa*, one of Commodore Perry's squadron. In 1825 he was promoted to a Captaincy, and subsequently was the commander of the African squadron. In 1855 he was placed upon the Retired List, and last year was appointed Governor of the Naval Asylum in the City of Philadelphia—a position he continued to occupy until the hour of his death. Personally Admiral Read was a refined and accomplished gentleman, and beloved by all who knew him. He will be buried with all the honors of the naval service, the Staff of the Philadelphia Navy-yard performing the obsequies.

—Brig.-Gen. J. B. Plummer, commanding a brigade in Gen. Rosecrans' army, died a few days since near Corinth. He had ridden from his own headquarters to those of his superior General, and not finding Gen. R. in his tent, remained there to await his arrival. While there, he was suddenly taken ill, and died almost immediately. Gen. Plummer had been for many years in the service. A native of Massachusetts, he entered the West Point Academy from that State, in 1837, being at that time about seventeen years of age. In the same class with him were Don Carlos Buell, Nathaniel Lyon, Schuyler Hamilton, James Totten and others, who have become distinguished in the present war. The class was a very large one, embracing fifty-two members, and Gen. Plummer was among those who graduated with honor and distinction. Immediately after leaving the Academy, June 30, 1841, he entered the service as Brevet Second Lieutenant, in the First United States Infantry, but did not gain the full rank till March 5, 1848. He acted as Regimental Quartermaster for some time, performing his duties to the satisfaction of his superiors. On the breaking out of the rebellion he was Seventh Captain in the First Infantry, his commission dating May 1, 1852. He still retained his rank as Captain in the regular army, when, in August, 1861, the Eleventh Missouri Volunteers, which was raised in St. Louis, and over which he was appointed to command, as Colonel, entered the service.

Col. Plummer was for a long time the commandant of the important post of Cape Girardeau. Under his superintendence the principal fortifications were built there, and to his vigilance is probably due the safety of the post from capture by Jeff. Thompson's rebel command, which was often threatened. The principal affair of arms with which this officer's name is connected is the battle of Fredericktown, wherein Jeff. Thompson's army was beaten and routed, and the rebel Col. Lowe, with many others, killed. In consequence of the display of fine military talents in this battle, President Lincoln appointed him a Brig.-General of Volunteers. He remained in command of Cape Girardeau until Gen. Pope's expedition against New-Madrid and Island No. 10, in which he was assigned an important though not conspicuous part. Gen. Plummer did not proceed to Fort Pillow with Gen. Pope's army after the capture of Island No. 10, nor did he accompany it to Corinth, but was detailed to other service, looking to the maintenance of the triumph of our arms on the Mississippi. He afterwards rejoined the army of the Mississippi in Tennessee, however, and was, as we have said, attached to Gen. Rosecrans' corps (formerly Pope's) at the time of his death.

—Col. Halliday, of the Ninety-ninth New-York Regiment, (Union Coast Guard,) died at Fortress Monroe, a day or two since. The Philadelphia *Press* says of him: "Col. Halliday was one of the most accomplished foreign officers in our service—he was learned in the art of war, brave, generous and faithful. He was born in Sweden, and at the time of his death was about 35 years of age.

Early in life he entered the Swedish navy, and distinguished himself upon several occasions, rising rapidly until, unfortunately, a trouble arose between himself and a fellow-officer, which resulted in a duel the result of which was the death of Col. Halliday's antagonist. Resigning his commission instantly, he changed his name to Halliday, and in a disguise came to America. When Lieut. Bartlett commenced raising a regiment called the Naval Brigade, Halliday enlisted as a private, but, by his great talents, education and military bearing, being a remarkably handsome man in form and feature, he rose rapidly in the ranks.

When the "Brigade" was transformed from sailors to soldiers at Fortress Monroe, Halliday was made a Captain, then Major, and finally Lieutenant-Colonel of the Coast Guard. In appreciation of his ability, Gen. Wool appointed him commander at Fort Wool, Rip Raps, and the General had only one fault to find with him, which was that he was too anxious to disturb the rebels at Sewall's Point, against the orders of the Government.

When the attack was made upon that point by the fleet, Col. Halliday opened with his Sawyer and James rifled guns, and the vicinage of the rebel batteries attests to this day the superiority of his artillery practice. With every species of artillery he was very familiar, and never aimed his gun at an object without striking it if the piece was true. He has gone to his grave mourned by many friends and admirers; but, alas! his real name is not known, and his relatives will never know how or where he died."

—Lieut. Henry Melzar Dutton, of New-Haven, who fell in the gallant charge of the Connecticut Fifth, at Cedar Mountain, Va., was a son of Hon. Henry Dutton, Judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and was born in Bridgeport, Sept. 9, 1838. He graduated in the class of 1857, at Yale College, studied law in the Yale Law School, was admitted to the bar in Middlesex County, and began to practice at Middletown. He soon removed to Litchfield and continued there the practice of his profession till the first call of the President for 300,000 troops. He then enlisted as a private in "Colt's Regiment," and when that organization was abandoned, he became a member of the Fifth Regiment. He was soon promoted to be Orderly-Sergeant, then Second Lieutenant, and then First Lieutenant in Company C, gaining constantly the respect of his comrades in the field. Although officers and men were eager for an encounter with the enemy, it has so happened that the regiment was engaged in no serious battle till that of Cedar Mountain, near Culpepper, Va., Aug. 9, 1862. In that bloody conflict Dutton bore a gallant part, and offered up his life. He was pierced by a ball through his heart, as he was bravely fighting in the Brigade which Gen. Crawford commanded. His body was subsequently discovered and buried on the field. In just another month he would have been 24 years of age.

—The body of the distinguished patriot, George Thomas Williams, who was killed while bravely fighting at Baton Rouge, was escorted from St. George's Church, in the village of Newburgh, to the steamer *Daniel Drew*, on Thursday forenoon. A large concourse of people joined in the procession, the whole under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Stephen C. Parmenter. The body is to be interred at Detroit. The deceased leaves a widow and four children, who are at Newburgh. Surgeon Bailey, U. S. A., the father of the widow, is also at Newburgh. The body of Gen. Williams was conveyed to Newburgh in charge of a Committee of the Common Council of this City on Tuesday last, and was appropriately received by the authorities of the former place. The bells were tolled, and other demonstrations of respect were manifested, both at the reception of the body at Newburgh, and its departure to its final resting-place.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

### Reception of Capt. Downey.

Capt. John Downey, of the First Fire Zouaves, was taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run. He was exchanged at the same time as Corcoran, Wilcox and others, and is to reach this City to-day at 4 o'clock. The various fire companies throughout the City intend to turn out, and will assemble at Washington Parade Ground at 3 o'clock, where the line will be formed, under direction of Chief-Engineer John Decker, and will thus proceed to the foot of Cortlandt-street. The following order has been issued by the Committee of Arrangements:

*To the Members of the New-York Fire Department:*

The members of the New-York Fire Department are most respectfully requested to unite with us in the reception of Capt. John Downey, late a prisoner in Richmond. Those who desire to join in the above reception will assemble at Washington Parade Ground on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The whole to be under the direction of the Chief-Engineer and his assistants.

ANDREW HOLLEY,
Foreman Engine Company No. 34.

Committee—Chas. Miller, Chairman; John Cunanah, Lewis J. Parker, John Mack and Samuel M. Thompson.

A meeting as follows has been called by Chief Decker:

*To the Board of Assistant Engineers:*

Gentlemen: You are most respectfully requested to assemble at the Chief's office, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, to join in the reception of Capt. John Downey, late of Engine Company No. 34, and to make suitable arrangements for the parade of the Department.

JOHN DECKER, Chief Engineer.

The various companies will parade without apparatus and in full fire rig—viz.: Black pants, red shirt and fire cap.

The line of march will be up Broadway to Union-square, down the Bowery to New Canal-street, through Canal to Hudson, and up Hudson to Christopher, where the line will countermarch and be dismissed.

There will be an illumination in the neighborhood of Engine House No. 34, got up by the neighbors and friends of the company. Capt. Downey is now in Newark, where he was received Sunday morning, and will remain till this noon. He will then take the train and reach Jersey City by 4 o'clock. Those who intend to join in the reception would do well to send their names to the Committee at the house of Engine Company No. 34.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Interments of Soldiers.—The bodies of the following unclaimed soldiers were interred by Mr. A. J. Case, the Government Undertaker, of Grand-street, in Cypress Hill Cemetery, since our last report: Geo. Woodhouse, Co. D, 85th N. Y.; James Parker, Co. H, U. S. Chasseurs; Henry Gripple, Co. B, 85th N. Y.; Wm. Mulcake, Co. G, 16th Mass.; H. Sleighpaugh, Co. K, 100th N. Y.; Peter Myers, Co. A, 1st Berdan Sharpshooters; Page Spaulding, Co. C, 5th N. H.; Edwin Lindsey, Co. K, 4th Maine; Anton Yeazer, Co. E, 66th N. Y.; Samuel Thomas, unknown; Jacob Stark, unknown; Daniel Gordon, Co. B, 56th N. Y.; John Spregelholder, Co. A, 85th Penn.; Thomas G. Smith, Co. B, 74th N. Y.; Joseph Dunson, Co. D, 4th Ohio; Capt. Wm. Cook, Co. K, 72d Penn.; Wm. Watson, Co. H, 1st Penn.; John Whipple, Co. K, 56th N. Y.; Thomas Chasm: Co. D, 39th Ill.; C. Mundy, Co. H, 23d Penn.; Thadeus F. Currie, Co. B, 16th N. Y.; George W. Jaquith, Co. B, 3d R. I.; John Wormworth, Co. G, 8th U. S. Inf.; Rudolph Fisher, Penn.; James Collins, rebel prisoner; Wm. Partridge, Co. F, 92d N. Y.; John Teleson, Co. H, 20th Ind.; Dennis Driscoll, Co. E, 14th N. Y.; Geo. C. Dodleman, Co. H, 6th Penn. Cav.; John Andrews, Co. C, 4th Mich.; J. J. Graver, unknown; Unknown, unknown; James McGunn: Co. D, 2d N. Y.; John R. Feline, Co. A, 6th Penn. B. C.; Thomas Shea, Co. H, 5th U. S. Inf.; Geo. D. Justin, Co. F, 10th Mass.; John Ginlin, Co. C, 1st Penn. Art.; Wm. G. Skell, Co. C, 67th Ohio; Caspar Frossarz, Co. E, 2d Mich.

Passports from the U. S. Marshal.—Marshal Murray yesterday issued the following, for the information of applicants for passports or permits to leave the country:

*Visés and Permits of Embarkation Granted from 9 A. M. until 5 P. M., under the following Regulations:*

Aliens must be provided with a passport or "certificate of nationality," which has to be *visé*d by the Marshal.

Citizens, over or under age, and non-residents of this State, must lodge an affidavit establishing such fact in the Marshal's office, and will receive in exchange a permit to embark.

Citizens liable to serve in this State must file a bond in this office for $1,000, upon which a pass will be granted.

N. B.—Steerage passengers will obtain *visés* and passes at the office of the Provost-Marshal, No. 413 Broome-street, corner of Elm.

Violation of the Excise Law.—The arrests for selling liquor without a license amounted to thirty-eight, made on Saturday, principally in the Seventh, Tenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-ninth Precincts. There were very few arrests made yesterday for Sunday liquor-selling. Excepting the lager-bier establishments, there was scarcely a place in the City, where intoxicating drinks are sold, that had an open front door. Dram-drinkers were doubtless able to get whatever they wished, provided they knew the route to the bar by the way of the hall door, or the more circuitous one through an alley to the rear. Nevertheless, the Police have certainly performed wonders toward the suppression of Sunday liquor selling.

Railroad Casualty.—An unknown man, about 30 years of age, either fell or was knocked down on the rail track, corner of Murray and Church streets, on Saturday evening. Car No. 27, of the Ninth-avenue Railroad, was close at hand, and before the driver could stop it the forward wheels passed over his body. Officer Conean, of the Third Precinct, pulled the man from under the car and conveyed him to the New-York Hospital, where he died a few hours afterward. The deceased was about five feet six inches in height, had black hair, moustache and goatee. He was dressed in a black alpaca coat, old pants, white muslin shirt and flannel undershirt. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Coroner's Jury. The body was sent to the Bellevue Hospital dead-house for identification.

Disobliging Stage Line.—Mr. Marshall's line of stages are ornamented *inside* with a placard, stating that hereafter no postage-stamps of the old issue will be taken for fare. It seems to us that this is exceedingly unfair—the new issue cannot become current for a fortnight yet, and change is as scarce as ever. If Mr. Marshall won't study the convenience of the public, it will be no more than he may expect that the public will avoid his conveyances. In the meantime the ferry companies, the various car and omnibus lines, and all the small dealers, thrust forth as change envelopes of stamps, many of which are past their usefulness, and the public are obliged to take them. Mr. Marshall and his co-thinkers would do well to take away the placard for a few days, and when the new stamps come there will be no old ones offered.

Arrest of Deserters.—The Police of this City yesterday made forty-seven arrests of deserters, the majority of them soldiers who fled from Spinola's Brigade, at East New-York, during the riot there on Saturday night. With the exception of about a dozen which were detained at Police headquarters, they were forthwith sent back to their respective regiments. Such is the vigilance of the Police that no soldier finds it politic to travel the streets of New-York, in these days, without a certificate or pass from his commanding officer, or at least some evidence which will readily convince the authorities that he is not a deserter.

1862 Hops.—Mr. D. Becker, of this City, has sent us a sample of Western hops of the growth of 1862. If we are any judge of hops, we should say that in all bitter and aromatic taste, in all tonic or medicinal qualities, as the desirable agent for sedative effects, and the productive cause of fragrance of odor and pungency of appetizings, this particular package of hops—a plant of the Linnæan class *diœcia* and order *pentandria*, with its calyx of five leaves and no carolla—is as fine a specimen of the genus as it has been our pleasure to look upon in a long while.

Knickerbocker Change.—Kinahan Cornwallis, Esq., a well known literary gentleman of this City, and for many years connected with its Press, announces that he has purchased the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, and will assume its editorial management in the October number. Mr. Cornwallis brings to the old favorite a wealth of information, an enterprising zeal, and the experience of an educated writer, and promises also to replace the serial upon the popular eminence, which for many years it occupied, to the great comfort and delight of its proprietors, and the instruction and amusement of its readers.

Presentation.—Lieut. Leonard B. Van Cott, a son of Judge Van Cott, of this City, who has recently joined a company in Col. Peissner's Regiment, was presented a day or two since, with a superb sword and sash by his former teacher and school-fellows at Washington, Conn. The inscription reads: "Presented to Leonard B. Van Cott as a token of love and friendship, by F. W. Gunn and his school." Dinner, speeches, &c., followed, as usual.

An Offal Nuisance.—The odors that hang about Fulton Market are fearful. That disease and its direct results are not engendered by the continual disregard of decency in that locality is marvelous. The nasal organs of thousands are hourly offended by the most disgusting smells, nor are the sights there visible at all times the most cheerful. Cannot the City Inspector insist on having cleanliness substituted for filthiness, purity for noisomeness, and decency for nastiness?

Coroners' Inquests.—Fatal Hatchway Accident.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest, yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of Patrick H. Kearney, who died from injuries received by falling down the hatchway of the ship *Francis B. Cutting*. The deceased was mate of the ship, aged 45 years, and resided at No. 95 Bridge-street, Brooklyn. He was a very temperate and respectable man, and was educated for the ministry, but recently he had followed the sea for a livelihood.

An Officer's Son Drowned.—Wm. Gilmartin, a lad thirteen years of age, was knocked overboard from the pier at the foot of Harrison-street, North River, by reason of a cart backing against him. He was rescued about twenty minutes afterward, but life was then extinct. The deceased was the son of Officer Gilmartin, of the Fifth Precinct, and resided at No. 7 Harrison-street. Coroner Wildey held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

A Fire Department for Hilton Head.—Our old friend, John A. Smith, of Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment New-York Volunteers, stationed at Hilton Head, and who was formerly foreman of Engine Company No. 51 of this City, is now in town. He has been authorized by Gen. Hunter to select fire engines and equipments for a fire department, to be organized at Hilton Head, to protect the vast amount of Government property there.

A Fatal Blow.—On Saturday last, Jeremiah Merrigan, late of No. 7 Oak-street, was accidentally struck on the head by a falling plank while at work on board the ship *Richard S. Ely*, lying at Pier No. 14 East River. His skull was fractured, and he was otherwise so seriously injured that he died early yesterday morning. The deceased was 35 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Fell from a Roof.—Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest upon the body of Michael Moore, who died from injuries received by an accidental fall from the roof of a five-story building in West Fifty-third-street.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

### Military Affairs in Brooklyn.

Adj. Lawrence Hanley, of the First Regiment, Empire Brigade, has resigned, to take the position of Assistant-Adjutant of the brigade. His place is occupied by Mr. S. A. Ilsley, who entered upon his new duties yesterday.

Dr. J. H. Thompson has been appointed Surgeon of the Senatorial Brigade.

The Committee of the Board of Supervisors gave out 400 checks for bounties on Friday, and about 300 on Saturday. About one-fourth of the whole number of men joined the old regiments. The others are about equally divided between the Empire Brigade and the Senatorial Regiment.

The Fourth Ward War Committee has raised nearly $2,000 toward recruiting. They expect to increase the amount to $10,000.

The Eleventh Ward Committee have constructed a temporary building on Washington-park, corner of Myrtle-avenue and Cumberland-street, for recruiting purposes and for holding meetings in aid of the war.

The town of Flatbush has raised $2,000 for the furtherance of volunteering. The Kings County Masonic Lodge, No. 511, contributed $500 toward the amount.

The Kings County Medical Society has adopted a resolution to the effect, that members who do not leave for the war will gratuitously render their professional services to the families of volunteers from this county.

The town of Flatlands having furnished the quota required, a resolution was passed, at a meeting of citizens of the town recently held, to the effect that each recruit shall receive an extra bounty of $20.

The following is an account of the number of checks cashed for bounty by the Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, since the 18th inst.:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Monday, Aug. 18..... | 28 checks, amounting to | $1,680 |
| Tuesday, Aug. 19..... | 68 checks, amounting to | 4,080 |
| Wednesday, Aug. 20.. | 160 checks, amounting to | 9,600 |
| Thursday, Aug. 21.... | 237 checks, amounting to | 14,220 |
| Friday, Aug. 22....... | 405 checks, amounting to | 24,300 |
| Saturday, Aug. 23.... | 125 checks, amounting to | 7,500 |
| Total.............. | 1,023 checks, amounting to | $61,380 |

The Long Island Bank commenced paying on Saturday, (having assumed a portion of the county loan,) which accounts for the decrease in the number of checks.

Found Drowned.—The body of a drowned man was picked up at the foot of Little-street, yesterday morning, by Mr. Jesse Williams. The deceased was apparently about 60 years old, 5 feet 4 inches in height; had on a black broadcloth coat, black ribbed pantaloons, yellow-figured vest, white shirt and black stock. His nose is very prominent. His hair, gray-mixed. The body was taken to the dead house by order of Coroner Norris, where it will be retained for a reasonable length of time for identification.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city, last week, was 162, of which 90 were males and 72 females. The principal diseases were cholera infantum, 32; marasmus, 12; convulsions, 12; congestion of the brain, 12; debility, 8; typhus fever, 1; small-pox, 2; cholera morbus, 2; diphtheria, 6; consumption, 9; dysentery, 6; typhoid fever, 4, &c. Of the whole number, 59 were under one year of age.

## NEW-JERSEY.

Fight Among Soldiers.—Quite a serious fight occurred on Saturday night at the New-Jersey Railroad Dépôt, Jersey City, among the soldiers of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Regiment. A party of about twenty-five of the men, under the influence of liquor, got into a row among themselves in which they freely used knives and other weapons, resulting in one of the officers, who was endeavoring to quell the disturbance, being severely stabbed, and several of the men frightfully cut. The rioters were finally overpowered, hand-cuffed, gagged, and chained together in a car, when the regiment departed.

Col. Betge Arrested and Sent to Fort Lafayette.—It has just been made public that Col. Betge, of the Cameron Rifles, now in the field, was arrested while at his home in Hoboken on furlough, on Sunday last, by order of Secretary Stanton, and sent to Fort Lafayette. He was arrested by Officer John Lewis. The charge against him has not been made known. Two horses in his possession marked with the Government brand, were also seized by the orders of the War Department, and delivered up to the nearest Quartermaster.

Pickpockets.—The pickpockets did a thriving business at the railroad dépôt at Jersey City, on the arrival of Gen. Corcoran on Friday. Losses of watches, large amounts of money, checks and valuable papers, have been made known to the police. Two fellows, supposed to belong to the gang of operators, giving their names as Wm. Fuller and John Lawrence, have been arrested by Officer Kilcauley, and committed by Recorder Martindale to the County Jail for trial.

Recruiting in Hoboken.—Nine thousand dollars have been subscribed in Hoboken to aid recruiting, and $3,000 additional is subscribed conditioned that the quota for the city be raised in time to evade drafting. Fifty men have already been sent to camp, and eighty-nine more are ready to follow.

Correction.—Alderman Hardenburgh, who made the welcoming address to Gen. Corcoran at Jersey City, is not President of the Common Council as stated by some of the New-York papers. Alderman Orestes Cleveland is President of the Board, who, at the time of the reception was absent from the city.

Extra Bounty.—Mr. Job Cleveland, one of the most substantial citizens of the Sixth Ward, Jersey City, offers an extra bounty of $5 for every volunteer accepted from that Ward.

Rifles for Pennsylvania.—Extra freight trains were run yesterday on the New-Jersey Railroad, forwarding Enfield rifles to Pennsylvania.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### For Markets, see Sixth Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 23, 1862.**

| | |
|---|---|
| $3,000 U. S. 6s, '81..Reg.101 | 300 Erie Railway....... 38 |
| 1,000 U. S. 6s, '67, Reg. 99¾ | 750 do.......... 38¼ |
| 3,000 do.......... 99¾ | 100 do..........b60 38¼ |
| 2,000 U. S. 5s, '74 Cou. 89¾ | 400 Erie Railway pref... 68¾ |
| 5,000 do.......... 89¾ | 150 do.......... 68¾ |
| 10,000 Treas. 7 3-10 per | 700 E. R. Ass. Scrip....100 |
| cent. Notes......104¼ | 30 Hudson River R.... 49 |
| 5,000 Tenn. St. 6s,'90... 50¾ | 250 do.......... 49¾ |
| 5,000 Mo. St. 6s.......... 47¾ | 700 do.......... 50 |
| 10,000 do.......... 47¾ | 200 Harlem R.........b10 16¾ |
| 1,500 Cal. State 7s........ 98 | 150 Mich. Cen. R........ 67¾ |
| 1,000 In. St.6s War Ln. 95 | 200 do.......... 67⅝ |
| 2,000 N. Y. Cent.Bs'76.111 | 960 Mich. S. & N. I. R.. 31 |
| 10,000 E. R.3dMt.Bs.'83.104 | 50 do.......... 30¾ |
| 2,000 E. R. 4th Mt. Bs.. 95 | 100 M. S. & N. I. G. S. 62¼ |
| 3,000 E. R. 5th Mt. Bs.. 89 | 100 do..........s30 61¾ |
| 8,000 Ch.&N.W. 2d Mt. 30¾ | 200 do.......... 62 |
| 7,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.. 76 | 200 do.......... 62¾ |
| 1,000 M. & P. du C. 1 m 96 | 950 do.......... 62½ |
| 2,000 C. & Tol. S. F. b. 95¾ | 500 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 62½ |
| 3,000 do.......... 96 | 200 Ill. Cen. Full Stk.. 60 |
| 8,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1 m 95¾ | 50 Clev. & Pitts. R.s10 25¼ |
| 15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d m 82 | 100 do.......... 25½ |
| 50,000 do.......... 82¾ | 1250 do.......... 25 |
| 1,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st Ex.104¾ | 500 do..........b30 25¼ |
| 2,000 Cl. & P. 3d M. Bds 80 | 13 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.121 |
| 15 Shoe & Leather Bk. 97¾ | 108 do.......... 120 |
| 65,000 American Gold..115¾ | 7 Gal. & Chi. R...... 72¼ |
| 125 Pac. Mail St. Co....110 | 100 do.......... 72¾ |
| 150 do........b30 110½ | 50 Cleve. & Tol. R...... 53¼ |
| 50 do........b30 110¾ | 200 do..........s10 53 |
| 80 do.......... 110¾ | 200 do.......... 52⅞ |
| 50 do.......... 110¾ | 300 do.......... 52¾ |
| 100 Franklinite St. Co. 5½ | 150 Chi. & Rk. Isl. R.. 67 |
| 58 N. Y. Cent. R........ 93¾ | 200 do.......... 67¼ |
| 1000 do.......... 93⅝ | 50 do..........b30 67½ |
| 450 do........b30 93¾ | 10 Chi., B. & Quincy R 85¾ |
| 100 do........s60 92⅞ | 17 do.......... 85½ |
| 300 do........b30 93¾ | 100 Mil. & Pr. Du C. R 33 |
| 100 do........s30 93¾ | 25 do.......... 32½ |
| 200 do........s30 93 | 15 Am. Ex. Bank..... 92 |
| 300 do.......... 93⅝ | |

Monday, Aug. 25—A. M.

The Trade of the past week was fairly active in the entry of Foreign Dry Goods and the clearance of Domestic Produce. The General Foreign Merchandise list is small, and the receipts of Produce from the West felt the influence of the recent break in the Erie Canal, since repaired. During the present week the Canal movement of Grain to New-York will be unusually active, and as the news and orders from Great Britain continue to come good, the Export trade will probably be correspondingly important, if not too seriously checked by the advance in Freights. The general shipments of Domestic Produce are on a scale double that of last August, both in bulk and value, and backed by the heavy new crop in the West, soon to come forward, there is no good reason to suppose that it will fall off in weekly values, though these will soon begin to compare with a very large movement through the Fall months of last year.

Independent of the extraordinary Export movement of Grain and Flour now going on from the United States, the Foreign demand for Meat and other Provisions is the largest ever known, and this valuable trade of the loyal States is still on the increase, and American Provisions in growing favor in Europe. We compile from the *Shipping List* the following interesting table of this movement in 1862, compared with the clearances to the same date in 1861:

EXPORT OF PROVISIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES SINCE JAN. 1.

| | G. Britain. | Other For. | Total, 1862. | Total, 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beef, tcs....... | 36,600 | 286 | 36,886 | 32,827 |
| Beef, bbls...... | 827 | 25,407 | 26,234 | 26,175 |
| Pork, bbls...... | 40,828 | 131,682 | 172,510 | 132,656 |
| Pork, tcs....... | 3,396 | 38 | 3,434 | 1,150 |
| Bacon, cwt.... | 1,239,402 | 128,333 | 1,367,735 | 442,336 |
| Lard, cwt...... | 498,847 | 560,011 | 1,058,858 | 429,874 |
| Butter, cwt.... | 96,817 | 35,570 | 132,387 | 100,254 |
| Cheese, cwt.... | 170,269 | 17,076 | 187,345 | 196,379 |

It will be noticed that every article in the above table, except Cheese, the export of which last season was unusually large, shows an increase to the present date in 1862. And the comparison is made without the help of New-Orleans, which port was open in the early months of 1861. The export of Bacon and Lard is more than doubled, and that of Beef and Pork partially increased, after feeding an army of half a million of men in the field.

In the Money Market the payment of half-yearly interest on the 7.30 ⅌ cent. Treasury Bonds of Aug. 19, furnished more Gold to the Street than the export demand of the week, although the latter partially increased from the previous week. The present stock of Specie in Bank differs but slightly from Saturday week, and the average to be made up this afternoon will be about $35,500,000, or about $250,000 better than last Monday. The sale by the Government of $3,000,000 United States Treasury Bonds, 7.30 ⅌ cents, at 104 and interest, has partially diverted or given temporary employment to the deposits and country bank balances in the City Banks, but this has only checked the increase of the line, without reducing the average, which on the report this afternoon will probably show a little higher than the previous average. The rates for Money continue the same as the previous week, 4@5 ⅌ cent. to the Brokers, and about the same figures on prime short paper. The price of Gold and course of Foreign Exchange were comparatively steady for the packets of Wednesday and Saturday, closing 115⅜ for Gold, as against 115½ on Saturday week, and 127½@128 for Bills on London, as against 127½ ⅌ cent. Both were partially disturbed from day to day by the same cause which unsettled the Stock Exchange, to wit: by the rumors, of a conflicting nature, from the movements of the Army in Virginia.

The Stock Exchange early in the week showed unusual strength and bouyancy, which brought forward large parcels of stocks for realization on Tuesday, previously held, (or on contract,) for the rise by Street speculators. On Wednesday and throughout the remainder of the week, the market was more or less influenced by rumors from the Army, which were the more injuriously circulated because of the absence of official or officially authorized information. On Friday and Saturday the public mind was generally satisfied of the successful junction of the grand divisions of McClellan and Pope, but reports, on secession news from Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, continued to be acted upon, to some extent, to the effect that Pope had been badly damaged early in the week in retiring from the Rapidan to his present line, North of the Rappahannock. Our own information, confirmed by the Washington papers of Saturday afternoon, was to the contrary of this, but not sufficiently specific, in the absence of details, to satisfy the numerous class of doubters. The speculators, who acted upon the various adverse rumors, largely increased the *short* line of the Street on Wednesday and up to Friday morning, and several sharp reactions consequently followed on Friday and Saturday. The extreme difference on Friday was, in some cases, nearly 2 ⅌ cent. The market at the very close of the week, however, remained unsettled, both parties waiting official or authentic news. The following table marks the

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| New 6 ⅌ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61.. | 100¾@100¼@101@100¾ |
| New-York Central.............. | 93⅞@94⅞@92@94@93¼ |
| New-York and Erie.............. | 37¾@39@37@38 |
| Erie Preferred Shares.......... | 68¼@69¾@67⅞@68¾@68 |
| Rock Island.................... | 67⅝@69@67¾ |
| Michigan Guaranteed............ | 59¾@62@62½ |
| Michigan Southern.............. | 27¾@31¼@31 |
| Michigan Central............... | 66@68@66¾@67¾ |
| Toledo......................... | 51@54¼@52@53 |
| Galena......................... | 72½@74¾@72½ |
| Illinois Central............... | 62@63¾@61¾@62½ |
| Panama......................... | 140@138¾@139 |
| Pacific Mail................... | 110¾@112¼@109@112 |
| Missouris...................... | 48¼@49@47¼ |
| Tennessees..................... | 52¼@50¾ |
| Hudson River................... | 48@49¾ |
| Harlem Preferred............... | 39¾@41@40 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh....... | 23@25 |

The New-York and Western Road Shares were the chief objects of speculation. The market for these is a rising one, irrespective of army news, on the strength of their improving traffic and the substantial position of nearly all the lines financially. It is believed that the Companies who resumed their half-yearly dividends last Winter and Spring will be abundantly able to continue them at the same rates this Fall. Some doubt was felt in reference to the Toledo Company, but judging from the heavy rise in the shares by parties supposed to know the position or probable net result of the current traffic of the line, this doubt would seem to be removed. It is expected that the Erie Company will be able to begin the half-yearly payments of 3½ ⅌ cent. (or at the rate of 7 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum) on their Preferred Stock of $8,000,000 in January. The improved and constantly improving condition of the Michigan Southern property also attracts attention, and heavy purchases of the common shares have been made within a few days at 30@31 ⅌ cent. The shares of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh have also suddenly gone up to 25 ⅌ cent.

The chief purchases of United States Securities, during the week, were from the Government direct, at 104 ⅌ cent. for the 7.30 ⅌ cents. The coupons of 1881, 6 ⅌ cents, and of 1874, 5 ⅌ cents, were dealt in to a fair extent, the latter advancing to 90@90½ ⅌ cent. The Railway Mortgages continue in large demand, and are less affected by the reactions in speculation than any other department of the list. The following are the comparative bidding prices of Saturday and Saturday week:

| | Aug. 16. | Aug. 23. | | Aug. 16. | Aug. 23. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. C. 6s, r'l es. | 100¾ | 100 | Erie fourths..... | 92 | 94¾ |
| N. Y. C. 6s, sub. | 100¾ | 103¾ | Harlem firsts... | 105 | 106 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64. | 103¼ | 104 | Chi. & N. W. G. B. | 79¾ | 80 |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76. | 109 | 109¾ | Chi. & N. W. 1sts. | 66 | 68 |
| N. Y. C. 7s, con. | 110¾ | 112 | Chi. & N. W. 1sts. | 52 | 51½ |
| Erie firsts, '68.. | 107 | 108 | Chi. & N. W. 2ds | 31 | 30 |
| Erie seconds, '64. | 106 | 109 | Chi. & N. W. Int. | 83 | 83 |
| Erie thirds, '83... | 101⅞ | 103¾ | Han. & St. Jo... | 46 | 46 |
| Erie fifths, '88... | 86 | 89 | Del., Lack. & W... | 110 | 109 |
| Buff., N. Y. & E. | 90 | 89¾ | Tol. & Wab. firsts | 92 | 92½ |
| Hud. firsts, '69.. | 106¾ | 109 | Tol. & Wab. 2ds.. | 69 | 70 |
| Hudson seconds. | 104¾ | 105 | Tol. & Wab. Int. | 77 | 82 |
| Hudson thirds... | 93 | 93¾ | Mil. & P. C. 1sts. | 96 | 92½ |
| Hudson Conv... | 86 | 86½ | Gal. & C. firsts.. | 103 | 104½ |
| Harlem seconds. | 99 | 100 | Gal. & Chi. 2ds.. | 103¾ | 104 |
| M. Cen. 8 ⅌c., '69. | 106¾ | 109 | Chi. & R. I....... | 101¾ | 104½ |
| M. C. n. f. 8 ⅌c. '82. | 108¾ | 110 | Cleve. & Tol. s. f. | 94 | 95 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. | 110 | 110 | N. J. Cen. firsts. | 108¾ | 108 |
| M. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2ds. | 86 | 89 | N. J. Cen. sec... | 106 | 104 |
| N. Ind. Goshen.. | 98 | 98 | P. Ft. W. & C. 1sts | 94¼ | 95¾ |
| M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. | 100¾ | 101 | P. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.. | 79 | 82½ |
| Ill. C. 7 ⅌ c. '75. | 98 | 100 | P. Ft. W. & C. 3ds. | 49 | 57 |
| St. L., A. & T. H. 1. | 92 | 91 | Clev. & P. 1sts.. | 96 | 96¼ |
| T. H. & A. seconds | 88¾ | 88 | Clev. & P. 2ds.. | 92½ | 92½ |
| L. C. & Mil. L. G.. | 21 | 22 | Clev. & P. 3ds.. | 78 | 80 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s... | 103½ | 105 | Clev. & P. 4ths.. | 60 | 62 |

The Import entries of the week, including the Dry Goods table in our Saturday's paper, were $3,664,070, against $2,100,280 same week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce $2,917,401, against $1,696,819 same week last year. The Exports of Specie, $929,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few days since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for seven months of the calendar year:

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1 to July 31, 1862.................. | $105,272,000 |
| Add three weeks in August.............. | 10,222,652 |
| Total to date, 1862.................... | $115,494,652 |
| Against same time, 1861................ | 92,037,353 |
| Increase since Jan. 1.................. | $23,457,299 |

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1 to July 31, 1862.................. | $77,491,000 |
| Add three weeks in August.............. | 10,670,113 |
| Total to date, 1862.................... | $88,161,113 |
| Against same time, 1861................ | 84,231,795 |
| Increase since Jan. 1.................. | $3,929,318 |

The Exports of Specie from

| | |
|---|---|
| Jan. 1 to July 31 were.................. | $37,044,000 |
| Add since 1st August.................... | 3,005,000 |
| Total to date, 1862.................... | 40,049,000 |
| Against same time, 1861................ | 3,261,000 |
| Increase since Jan. 1.................. | $36,788,000 |

The Chicago *Tribune* of Thursday afternoon says of the Money and Exchange market of that city:

"Currency is still reported by most of the discount houses to be excessively scarce. Several of the larger houses were obliged to pay their balances in large Treasury notes, for which they come very convenient; but as they have been kept as reserve funds, bankers do not like to use them for that purpose. Some of the balances were not paid till late in the afternoon. All this will be remedied by Monday, when large remittances are expected from the East. As a consequence of the extreme scarcity of currency, the price of New-York Exchange has been irregular. Some houses take it at ⅛ discount, and sell large parcels at ⅛ discount; while others take it from customers at par and sell at ¼ premium. The brokers charge ¼ for small parcels and, as usual, this is generally the rate on collections. Gold was bought to-day at 14@14⅛ premium. The feeling in the street was firm, as it was 15⅛ in New-York at the First Board. Old Treasury notes were bought at 6⅛@7; new, ¼ buying for small bills, selling ⅛. Silver buying 6@8; selling 10@12."

The Customs Revenue at New-York the past week amounted to $1,046,000. The United States Notes for Custom-house use left off on Saturday at 107¼ ⅌ cent. The Sub-Treasury balance, $8,873,249.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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*TO CORRESPONDENTS.*

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*VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.*

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Uncle Sam—The Green Monster—The Three Flying Trapeze.

WALLACK'S—The Yankee Housekeeper—Lola Montes—The Returned Volunteer.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, Aquaria, &c., at all hours. A Talented Farce Company, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 749 Broadway—"Cinderella and her Sisters" and Other Fine Pictures, from A. M. to 6 P. M.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The junction of the two great armies in Virginia, under Gen. McClellan and Gen. Pope respectively, has now been effected, and the rebels are thus foiled in their intention to crush the latter with overwhelming numbers before he could receive the coöperation of the veterans of the old Potomac Army. Gen. Pope's army, it now well understood, has fallen back from its advanced position at the Rapidan, and is now on the north bank of the Rappahannock. The movement across the latter river was made on Wednesday morning last, his advance having commenced moving from Culpepper at 3 o'clock on Monday evening. There was some skirmishing on the way between our rear guard of cavalry and the rebels, but with no serious losses. It was expected at one time that a general engagement would occur, but it was avoided through the stubbornness with which our cavalry contested the advance of the enemy. The crossing of the Rappahannock was a perfect success, and our forces at last accounts—up to Friday morning—still occupied the north bank, while the rebels have a heavy force on the south bank, with batteries at intervals, extending from the Sulphur or Warrenton Springs, nine miles above the railroad bridge, to six miles below it—fifteen miles in all. All attempts to force our lines had been repulsed, and our troops were in the best of spirits. Now that our two great armies have been rolled into one, it seems more than likely that a great battle will be fought soon. It may be now in progress.

It is rumored that when our forces in Virginia are fully concentrated, Gen. Halleck will take the field in person as Commander-in-Chief.

The *National Intelligencer* states that the total number of volunteers arrived in Washington since the 15th instant, to 5 o'clock on Friday evening, including recruits for old regiments, was 19,860.

The President has written a letter to Horace Greeley, in response to the one written by the latter and published recently in the *Tribune*. He announces that his paramount object is the restoration of the Union, and not the safety or destruction of Slavery. If he can save the Union without freeing the slaves, he will do it; if he can save it by freeing some and leaving others alone, he will do it.

Secretary Seward has written a letter to Hon. Wm. Stuart, British *Chargé d'Affairs*, in which he decides that foreign residents who have merely declared their intention to become citizens are not liable to be drafted.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the 15th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamer *Blackstone*, and the arrival at Philadelphia of the steamship *Cumbria*. The health of the city continued remarkably good. It is believed that another attack upon Baton Rouge will soon be made by the rebels. Their army was said to be stationed some ten miles from that place, awaiting reinforcements, and intended to attack upon their arrival. Our outer pickets had been called in, and all non-combatants had been ordered to leave, as it was the intention to shell the city. Gen. Butler has issued two important orders—one confiscating the property of the traitor Slidell, and the other compelling the citizens within his jurisdiction to deliver for safety all private arms in their possession. It is understood that a petition is in circulation in New-Orleans, among the citizens, in favor of the retention of Gen. Butler in command there.

A letter from Capt. J. N. Brown, of the ram *Arkansas*, to Gen. Breckinridge, published in the Grenada *Appeal* of the 15th, says that she was not aground when blown up, as was reported, but was destroyed because her engines would not work. Her crew, which escaped to the west shore, were, with the exception of the chief pilot and three Lieutenants, all captured by our cavalry, opposite Fort Hudson. Before they were captured, the *Arkansas'* crew came in sight of a band of guerrillas, who ran away without waiting to be hailed.

A rumor prevails in Buffalo that a rebel bearer of dispatches for Europe—no less a personage, in fact, than Wm. L. Yancey—has recently passed through that City into Canada, on his way to Europe.

A letter to the New-Haven *Palladium*, from on board the gunboat *Port Royal*, dated off Harrison's Landing, Aug. 18, says the boat has been for the last ten days the upper picket on the James River, going fifteen miles further up than any other boat. They sent shells from Dahlgren and Parrot guns at a few regiments of rebel infantry which were "jayhawking" in the night, and caused them to leave at double quick. On the night of the 16th, the Potomac Army having been withdrawn, and the rear guard, consisting of cavalry regiments, being drawn in, the marines were sent ashore on picket duty, while the cavalry fell back to the transports, which they accomplished safely, cutting down trees and destroying bridges behind them.

The Louisville *Journal*, of Thursday, says: "We have a well-authenticated report that Col. Garrard, with six or seven hundred men, attacked Scott's Louisiana Cavalry, on Tuesday, at Laurel Bridge, near London, Laurel County. A severe fight ensued, in which the rebels were badly whipped, and put to flight. We have no particulars as to the loss on either side."

Capt. Swaine, of the regular army, arrived in Cincinnati on Tuesday, from Gen. Buell's Division direct, and reports that the statements that he has been cut off by the rebels are untrue. Gen. Buell, he says, is well fortified and will make a good report of himself in a few days.

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe states that two or three demonstrations have been made against our pickets at Suffolk by rebel cavalry. The first was on Friday, the 15th inst., and the second was on Tuesday last, the rebels on each occasion numbering in the vicinity of one hundred.

Pursuant to call, the Sigel Brigade Committee, and other leading German citizens of New-York met on Saturday, at the Astor House, and started a subscription list for a recruiting fund of $25,000, with a view to raise 1,000 men for Sigel's Special Corps, in this place, at an extra bounty of $25 apiece. An Executive Committee of great weight and influence was appointed, and $2,300 subscribed on the spot.

### GENERAL NEWS.

The accounts which we have from Minnesota of the Indian massacres in the vicinity of Fort Ridgeley are of the most terrible and heartrending character. It is estimated that at least five hundred whites have already been murdered by the savages. It is believed that all the Sioux are banded together in the work of murder, and it is feared that they will be joined by other tribes. Gov. Ramsey is taking prompt measures to suppress the outbreak if possible, and Ex-Gov. Sibley is already marching to the relief of Fort Ridgeley with a considerable body of men.

The steamship *Kangaroo* passed Cape Race on Friday evening, and her advices, one day later, are telegraphed. Another correspondence between Earl Russel and Minister Adams has been published in the London papers, but its purport is not stated in our dispatches. The U. S. gunboat *Tuscarora* had sailed from Queenstown, owing to orders from the Customs officials. No new movements on the part of Garibaldi are reported. The Liverpool Cotton Market was buoyant and slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions were inactive. Consuls were quoted at 93⅞.

The steamship *Ariel* arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, which port she left on the afternoon of the 16th inst. She brings the mails, passengers and treasure from California. The treasure list foots up over a million. She reports having spoken the gunboat *Penguin*, off the Bahamas, where she was on the watch for a rebel steamer and another suspicious craft which she had driven on the banks. There is no later news from Central or South America by this arrival.

Gen. Corcoran yesterday morning visited St. Patrick's Cathedral, and during the day received the visits of numerous friends, including a delegation consisting of the Mayor and three Aldermen of Boston, whose kind invitation to visit the hub of the universe he was obliged to decline. The General left for Washington in the evening train, to return with the Sixty-ninth Regiment, whose term of three months' service expires on the 25th inst.

Gen. Corcoran has declined formally to receive the proffered banquet of the Common Council of New-York, and, for the present at least, an invitation to visit Boston. A number of military organizations are already offered for his new Irish Brigade. At a private banquet at the St. Nicholas Saturday evening a number of patriotic and complimentary speeches were delivered by Gen. Corcoran and others. A great civic mass-meeting, to aid the recruiting of the Irish Legion, as the organization is to be called, will be held soon.

A riot occurred on Saturday at East New-York among some of the soldiers of Spinola's Empire Brigade, growing, it is said, out of the failure to pay bounty money due them. Particulars of the affair are given elsewhere.

Measures are at once to be taken to have the prize money obtained for the sales of vessels and cargoes at Philadelphia distributed. The Judge of the Prize Court has expressed himself very pointedly, to the effect that he could see no reason why the distribution should not take place, and willing to do whatever is necessary on his part toward facilitating it. The sooner the distribution takes place the better for all parties interested.

In the United States District Court, in Philadelphia, on Friday, the prize steamers *Emily* and cargo, and the *Lodona* and cargo, were condemned, and the sale of both ordered. Judge Cadwalader, on Friday, confirmed the recent sales of the prize schooners *Volant* and *Morning Star*.

From a gentleman who accompanied the *New Ironsides* down the river from Philadelphia, on Thursday afternoon, the *Ledger* learns that the performance of the machinery and the speed of the vessel were very satisfactory. With about forty-five revolutions to the minute, a speed of nine miles the hour was attained, which would be largely increased when the machinery is worked up to its full power. The intention was to run the frigate as far as Fort Mifflin, and come to an anchor for the night, the pilot not wishing to take the responsibility of going down the Delaware after dark. She was to leave her anchorage early Friday morning and steam to the Capes.

The Stock market on Saturday continued unsettled, by the various and conflicting reports from the army in Virginia. The speculative list finally closed about the same as on Friday afternoon; Gold advanced to 115⅞; Bills on London left off 127½@128 ℔ cent.

Flour was in moderate demand on Saturday, at unchanged prices. Wheat and Corn were heavy and drooping, the rapid rise in Freights having been unfavorable to shippers. Cotton was in fair request, and was firmer. Provisions were less active, yet stiffly held. Coffee was moderately inquired for, as were also Hops, Oils, Rice and Whisky. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hides, Tallow and Tobacco. Other branches of trade exhibited no really new feature.

**President Lincoln's Letter to Horace Greeley.**—The editor of the *Tribune* lately addressed a prayer to President Lincoln, in the name of "twenty millions of people." This was not considered very modest in our neighbor, for it was a bold assumption to claim to represent the views of so vast a constituency. With characteristic modesty and good breeding, Mr. Lincoln did not question the sublime sufficiency of his correspondent, but answered Mr. Greeley in a letter as brief and pithy as the epistle of the latter was long and diffuse.

Mr. Greeley's plaint was that the President did not enforce the laws of Congress—did not carry on the war effectively—did not proclaim enough, and do enough, of and about the negro. The latter was the refrain of the whole "prayer of the twenty millions"—in buckram.

The President's letter, though short, could not possibly be more comprehensive. He knows only the Union as he found it and the Constitution as he swore to support it. He will save both—at whatever cost of minor interests under them. If, *in his opinion*, the authority of the National Government can only be restored by the destruction of Slavery *he will not hesitate to destroy it!* To this, all loyal men everywhere will say, Amen. Perhaps, Mr. Greeley himself.

The chief difference between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Greeley seems to be this: that the former is President and was sworn on his own conscience, and must be governed by his own sense of oath, honor and duty, as to the time and manner of his actions. On the other hand, Mr. Greeley having clearer conceptions, it may be, of right, policy and statesmanship, wishes to substitute his own conscience for Mr. Lincoln's in the present National perplexity. The President not yet seeing the propriety of abdicating in behalf of our neighbor, consoles him with a letter that assures the country of abundant sanity in the White House.

### The Lines of the Rappahannock.

We suppose it may be said that we have once again a concentrated army in Virginia. The bodies under Gens. McClellan and Pope, as well as the column of Gen. Burnside from North Carolina, now form a mass, which, if not compacted together, is within mutually supporting distance in each of its parts, and prepared to coöperate all together in case of emergency. The lines extend, or at the close of last week did extend, along the left bank of the Rappahannock, with its centre, under Gen. Pope, near to the point where the Orange and Alexandria Railroad crosses that river, its left extending down to Fredericksburgh, and its right stretching but a short distance to the north, if it may not be said to sweep in a thin and desultory line as far up as Strasburgh in the Shenandoah Valley. If the rebels choose to bring on another battle, it will be fought, we would fain hope, with the whole of our Virginia army—a phenomenon which did not occur either in the great battle at Manassas last Summer, nor in the great series of battles on the Peninsula this Summer. At Yorktown, and Norfolk, and at other points in Eastern as well as Western Virginia, there are still small detachments of our taoops for garrison and defensive purposes; but, with these trifling exceptions, the whole of the grand army of the East is along the line which we have indicated. Gen. Pope fell back here last week from the Rapidan, or rather from Culpepper Court-house; and, during the same eventful week, the troops of Gen. McClellan have been hastening northward to the same point with all the rapidity possible to steam and innumerable transports. The different columns of the army are still, we suppose, under the command of McClellan, Pope and Burnside, respectively, though the whole force is so near to Washington, and so immediately under the eye of Gen. Halleck, that he can personally direct all its movements until the event of a battle, in which case, it is said, he will himself take the field.

Whether or not our army intends resolutely to hold its present line, and resist, at the risk of a general engagement, the rebels' crossing the Rappahannock, we do not know. It may be that the centre will fall back as far as Warrenton, or even as far as Manassas, though beyond that point it is not likely to go if it can help itself. But Manassas is now, as it was when in rebel hands, one of the strongest natural positions in Virginia, which cannot be said of our present line. Moreover, if Pope fall back to Manassas, and if he succeed in drawing the rebel army there, it will not be merely for the purpose of challenging the rebels to battle on that historic ground.

Beside our old Virginia armies which are thus brought together, our forces in Virginia during the last ten days have been vastly increased, and are now daily greatly enlarged by the arrival of the regiments of the new levies. The Washington papers have announced, that in the week which closed on Thursday, last twenty thousand fresh troops arrived at the capital. Every day since then, and every day now, of course, sees the ratio continually and vastly augmenting. It would not astonish us if, by the close of the current week, the same journals should announce that a hundred new regiments of volunteers had passed into and out of Washington. It would be improper, of course, to give any hint as to what our effective force in Eastern really Virginia is at the opening of the week; but if a battle should take place now, or soon, the rebels will certainly have to measure swords with a much larger army than they have ever before encountered. It is true it might be said that our raw regiments would not be of much practical service as yet, in the field. But it must be remembered that at least fifty well-seasoned regiments, now on duty at various posts, will at once be relieved by these new volunteers, and sent to the scene of impending conflict, while a hundred raw regiments can be so incorporated with the veteran divisions and brigades as to be of service immediately, and only inferior to those who have smelt fire.

On the opposite side of the Rappahannock to that occupied by our army, the greater part of the rebel force appears now to have been concentrated. The facilities of movement there from Richmond are good—although there is only one line of railroad; and they seem to have strained every energy to throw forward an overwhelming body against Pope before it should be possible for the latter to be reinforced from McClellan's army. They failed in that, as they previously failed to outflank him from Madison Court-House. But they are still making desperate efforts to pass over the river, at various points both above and below the railroad crossing; and there were brisk skirmishes on Wednesday and succeeding days of last week, which account for the rumors of fighting we have had, and for the individual cases of killed and wounded, which filled the public with apprehension. We think it may be considered extremely doubtful, however, whether the rebels will now cross the Rappahannock in force. It is more likely that they will take up a defensive position on its right bank, as they contemplated doing after the evacuation of Manassas, and that they will locate a strong body on the Virginia Central Railroad, to prevent a movement on Richmond from Fredericksburgh. If Lee crosses the river, he will place himself in a position of extreme peril, and, unless he has more troops than he fought with on the Peninsula, will render himself liable to be confronted with superior numbers. But a few days must give us light on these questions. In the meantime, Stonewall Jackson has not been heard of for a fortnight. The Shenandoah Valley is his old stamping-ground. The rebels, by their recent advance, have obtained control of several of the more northerly and feasible passes across the Blue Ridge into the Valley, and their leader might think it not unadvisable to make another diversion in that direction.

Affairs open this week with a critical aspect—not, we think, critical for our armies; for they are strong enough, now that they are concentrated and reinforced, to hold back and chastise the rebels. But battles may certainly be said to be very imminent, when we look upon the new positions just taken up by the respective armies.

### Sigel and Corcoran—The Germans and the Irish.

It is a well-known fact that the German element and the Irish element in the United States entertain a certain antipathy to each other. This is quite remarkable, and to many it is quite inexplicable. It would seem, in the nature of things, that the reverse would be found true—that instead of antipathy, a strong feeling of mutual sympathy would exist.

Each people grows up at home with a strong love of liberty, and a deep hatred of tyrants. Every soul of each race comes to America a natural-born and determined democrat; and enters at once and heartily into active participation in American politics. Each class heretofore joined unhesitatingly the same political organization that for forty years, almost without cessation, controlled our General Government. Yet the Germans and the Irish have never mingled. They have no pleasures together—few business relations with each other—and they rarely intermarry.

It cannot be that they are jealous of each other, for there has been nothing in regard to which a rivalry could grow up. The emigrants of each class have, in the main, been too poor to despise others: and there has been plenty of work for all. They have chosen diverse branches of labor, and their interests rarely come in conflict. Whether this voluntary segregation be the cause or effect, it is hard to tell. We only know that the manifest antipathy, instead of lessening with time, is increasing, and that it has grown so marked of late years as to attract the serious attention of the American people. It is becoming demonstrative, instead of being silent and passive as in former years; and of the living questions that spring up in politics, nowadays, it is only necessary to know which side the Irish have espoused, to be assured that the Germans will, in the main, be found on the other side, and *vice versa*. The Irish, for instance, are generally found to be intense haters of Abolitionism, and so much opposed to all forms of Anti-Slavery organization as to be classed on a positive Pro-Slavery platform. The Germans, on the contrary, are almost universally found to be Abolitionists of the most advanced type. Why this opposition? Did they take sides thus only from antagonism to each other?

Some observers have tried to explain this phenomenon of political opposition, by ascribing it to religious influences—the Irish being almost universally Roman Catholic, and the Germans Protestants and Liberalists. But this reason falls short of the case. The Americans are in great part Protestant, but the Irish Catholic has little difficulty in coalescing with the American; and so, in like manner, the American and German fuse quite easily. The American population is the amalgam that takes up the alien and antagonist elements of all nations, and molds them into a harmonious nationality.

As long as this shall continue to be the case, we can apprehend no injurious consequences to our political or social system from the presence of such incongruous materials. On the contrary, indeed, we might expect such antagonism, if restrained by principle in the populations themselves and by law, to be productive of safety and of good to the working of our Government. For, in the first place, the invariable division of the German and Irish vote, now so nearly balanced, would always save our elections from undue determination by class influences; and, in the second place, the struggle between the two for American recognition and friendly approval ought to insure always, from both sides, a hearty devotion to the American Government, and to true principles of republicanism, as established by the National Constitution.

Do we find this to be the case in the present crisis of our Government? Have the Germans and the Irish emulated each other in volunteering and fighting for the Union that has sheltered and prospered them? No such peril ever before beset the American people, and they will remember those who prove themselves the Republic's friends in this trying hour. The Irish and the Germans feel their responsibility and duty.

The Germans point to Sigel as their representative man in the war. How bravely have they fought under him, and how they are inspired by his presence and his name! The Irish with equal pride make their boast of Corcoran. We had supposed that the two nationalities were about equal, so far, in their contributions to the military force of the United States; but we are surprised to hear that such is not the case, and that the Irish are *foremost in the field for the Union*. We have this on German authority. A meeting was called in the German papers last Saturday, from the call for which the following is an extract:

> "At the request of Maj.-Gen. Sigel, to assist him in filling up the regiments under his command, the undersigned Committee calls upon you for your coöperation. *Three thousand men are necessary to complete Sigel's army corps*, to enable him to take the offensive, but there is no prospect of raising so large a number without the aid of his German fellow-citizens.
>
> While all other classes of the population are competing in aiding the Government to restore law and order, *we, the Germans, who enjoy the protection of the United States law, alone are backward to do our duty as citizens.*"

The meeting, composed mostly of German merchants, was held, in pursuance of this call, at the Astor House, and measures were adopted for at once procuring enlistments for Gen. Sigel.

The public cannot fail to sympathize warmly in this effort, for Sigel not less than Corcoran has won the gratitude and applause of the country. But in connection with the present Irish rally to raise a Brigade for Corcoran, the attempt of the Germans to enlist almost a Brigade for Sigel will give unusual interest and perhaps excitement to the rivalry. Which is most beloved, Sigel by the Germans, or Corcoran by the Irish? And which people will first fill up the ranks of the regiments, which are to serve under the banner of their chosen heroes? Here is a field for the noblest contest that ever engaged the spirit and energies of our adopted citizens.

**Army Correspondents.**—When Gen. Halleck was in command of the Southwestern army in front of Corinth, he expelled all the correspondents of the Press from his lines, classifying them among the "unauthorized hangers-on" of his army. It is now given out that the same policy is to be applied in the East; and that those who furnish the public of the present day, and the public of all future days, with the record of the deeds and achievements of our army, are also to be expelled from the lines. This will produce several results. Of battles, sieges, and military operations of all sorts, of the details of life in camp, of the wants and feelings of the soldier, &c., the people will know nothing except what may be picked up by scribblers *outside* of the lines, or what may be furnished in official documents. It is true that this would neither be very lively nor veracious reading; but it would, in some respects, be better than nothing. In Europe, however, the act would have a very prejudicial effect upon the Northern cause. So far, the European journals have generally transferred to their columns the accounts of the different battles given by the correspondents of this and other American newspapers, accompanied by Southern versions from Southern newspapers. Some of these latter, given by army correspondents of rebel Journals, have been admirably written, particularly the Richmond *Examiner's* sketches of the seven days' battles on the Peninsula, which were copied all over Europe; and, had they not been offset by the army correspondence of the New-York journals, would have produced abroad a very contemptible opinion of the courage of our soldiers and the skill of our officers. If correspondents are expelled from the lines by Gen. Halleck, of course Europeans will only see one side, and that the rebel side, of these things. For, unhappily, over there, they will not believe, even if they read, our *official* military documents. "False as an official bulletin," is an old proverb; and the style in which some of ours have been commented upon abroad shows the estimate in which they are unjustly held. Besides, not one man in a thousand ever reads an official document of any kind. Our official military reports have been heavy, statistical, lumbering, one-sided, unpicturesque, written by men who know nothing of literary composition or effect, and whose principal aim is to glorify themselves—generally as different as possible from the vivacious narratives of the ubiquitous Press correspondents. Of some of the greatest battles of the war, again, we have had no report whatever from the officer in chief command, as in the instance of the battle of Shiloh, concerning which Gen. Grant has been steadily silent; while of the seven days' battles in front of Richmond, Gen. McClellan has given no report. Of course, we cannot expect Europeans to toil through the mass of reports of inferior officers—even if it were possible for them to understand them. Just as little confidence is there in Europe in our telegrams; for it is known that the telegraph is under the supervision of the Government, and they cannot be convinced that Government is either impartial or credible. But the sketches of the correspondents are too lifelike to be denied, too impressive to be argued about. If the army correspondents are expelled from the lines, and the European Press publishes only rebel accounts of battles, we cannot blame Europeans for vaunting Southern valor and despising Northern poltroonery.

In this way, not to speak of the inconvenience to our own people from the lack of reliable news, more harm would be done to the Union cause by the expulsion of correspondents, than these correspondents now do by occasional exposures of military blunders, imbecilities, peculations, corruptions, drunkenness, and knavery, or by their occasional failures to puff every functionary as much as he may think he deserves.

**The Southern Financial System.**—It has been a long time since we were edified by any high-sounding emanations from the head of the Confederate Treasury Department. The only thing we have seen for a great while from the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, is a very brief note dated the 1st of the current month, defining certain nice points concerning Confederate Treasury Notes. One might suppose that Mr. Memminger, of South Carolina, was either dead or retired; but we believe the contrary is the fact. He still lives and draws his salary as the chief of Southern financiers.

He used to issue as many financial schemes as Jeff. Davis issued proclamations of Fast Days. He offered divers war loans, and had a small army of agents to exchange Confederate bonds for money to those patriotic rebel capitalists who desired the investment. A large part of the ability of Southern editors was occupied in expatiating on the resources of the South, demonstrating the security of Confederate bonds, and stimulating the patriotism that should insure a general popular absorption of Memminger's issues.

All this is changed now. It would appear that money had ceased to be a rebel necessity, and that the Confederacy got along quite as well without it as with it. And this is probably true. It is a discovery that will make Memminger's position easy—ornamental, if not useful, in the Cabinet. But what does the London *Times* think of the financial power of the rebellion? It has much to say of Federal expenditure, Federal bankruptcy, Federal ruin. How does it regard the pecuniary safety of that people whose chief wealth is in bondmen dreaming of freedom; whose chief product of labor is burned and its cultivation for the time abandoned; whose debts incurred in war are heavier, in proportion to population, than those incurred by the North; and whose own estimate of their profound and remediless insolvency is admitted in the fact that they hardly pretend to have a system of Government finance or a record of public debt, and degrade their current circulation of Treasury paper below the nominal value of our National Treasury Notes that the London *Times* regards as the synonym of financial fraud and imposture? What English Secessionist will elucidate the value of the bottom dollar of the rebellion? The message of Jeff. Davis gives no light on this dark subject. It claims that the Confederate notes are in good credit among the rebels, forgetting to add that a refusal to take them would well nigh cost a man his life! We look with a newly-awakened interest for the forthcoming budget of Memminger.

**Revocation of Gen. Benham's Commission.**—The facts in the case of this officer appear to be, that after applying three or four times at the War Department, to learn if there were any charges against him, and obtaining no reply whatever, he at length received a notice that his commission as Brigadier-General was revoked. No reason was assigned for the act. Upon a direct application at the office where all accusations against officers should be filed, he found two letters of Gen. Hunter, as the only matters of consequence beyond what has been previously published in the newspapers. One of these letters asserted that Benham's subordinate Generals had warned him that he was about to fight a battle in violation of orders. The letter, however, on which this statement is based did not make this charge; and the card of Gen. Stevens, published in the Times of July 22, directly contradicts it.

In the other letter, Gen. Hunter asserts that these officers expressly remonstrated with Gen. Benham against his ordering that attack; and this is directly contradicted by a letter of Capt. Percival Drayton, senior naval officer, which was published in the Times of July 17. No other assertion or allegation whatever, as we understand, could be found on file against him in the War Department or elsewhere.

The General and his friends feel confident that whenever an examination of his case shall be made, he will come off with the highest honor from every charge or pretence of a charge against him. They have the conviction that a character unsullied for the first twenty-four years of his official service, will only come out the brighter and the purer from the fiery ordeal to which it has been subjected during the last year.

**The Tuscarora Ordered Off.**—A telegram from Cape Race announces that the United States gunboat *Tuscarora* has been ordered away from Queenstown. This is done doubtless in accordance with the Admiralty orders issued last January prohibiting the cruisers of either belligerent to enter any British port. This measure was adopted at a time when the British sensibilities were so shocked by the simultaneous presence of United States and rebel war vessels at Southampton and Gibraltar, and when there was a fair prospect that the "two pot boys," as they politely designated the *Tuscarora* and the *Nashville*, would come to blows within sight of horror-stricken British eyes. But now that the rebels do not even claim to have a navy, and both the *Sumter* and *Nashville* have gone up (or down,) it is, to say the least, very ungracious that this restrictive enactment should be applied against us. Is it not time for Mr. Seward to enter a protest on this point?

**Garibaldi Falsified.**—Our own experience of the freaks which mischief-makers play with so-called American news in Europe, should teach us a wholesome scepticism with regard to what comes to us credited to Garibaldi. A late telegram from Cape Race, for example, represents him as having addressed a meeting of Sicilians in the following words:

> "The present state of affairs cannot continue. I go against the Government, because it will not let me go to Rome. I go against France, because she defends the Pope. I will have Rome at any price. Rome or death. *If I succeed, so much the better. If not, I will destroy the Italy which I made myself.*"

We doubt that the two sentences we have italicised ever passed the lips of Garibaldi. Mistaken we look upon him in his present movement; but we should be loath to be forced to conclude him *mad*—and mad he is, if a sentiment at once so atrocious in its arrogance and so suicidal in its spirit was uttered by him. It is, then, not "Rome or death," but "Rome or the death of Italy," that he is bent on. No—it is incredible! He did not say so! It has not the ring of the pure and patriotic metal of that heroic soul. It is a base counterfeit.

**War Meeting.**—We understand that the City Fathers have arrangements in progress for a grand Union war meeting, to be held some day this week, in the City Hall Park, with the object of stimulating enlistments. Volunteering ends this week—drafting commences next; and for every man who enlists this week, there will be one man less drafted next week. So let every citizen work with might and main. The orators at the meeting are neither to be the old party hacks, nor the kid-gloved gentry, but those who have power with the democracy, and whose words have weight with the bone and sinew of New-York. We expect to see a tremendous turn-out; and we hope the result, in the shape of recruits, will be something better than appeared from the July mass-meeting in Union-Square.

**Richmond.**—We give this morning the statement of a New-York lady just returned from Richmond, as to the condition of affairs in that capital. It is certainly bad enough. Nothing but want, disease, misery and panic. It is a capital worthy of the arch-fiend, Jeff. Davis, who presides there. By his infernal machinations it is that it has been brought to this pass—reduced from the gay and beautiful Virginia capital of two years ago to being the Confederate charnel house. The lady can have no possible motive for misrepresentation or exaggeration; and if but one half her narrative were true, it ought to nerve the nation to redoubled efforts to save the South from rebel rule before it be wholly and irretrievably ruined.

—Long Branch is honored with the presence of Mrs. Gen. Halleck, Baron Stœckel, the Russian Minister; Senator McDougal, of California, and other celebrities.

—The Pensacola, (Fla.) *Observer* is now issued by New-York printers, detailed for that purpose from regiments stationed at that post, by Gen. Arnold.

# NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

## Arms Wanted to Supply the New Levies.

## LIST OF LINE OFFICERS IN THE NAVY.

### OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 24.

### THE SCARCITY OF ARMS.

Not long ago it was discovered that the Secretary of War, with his vigorous way of doing things, had stopped enlistments for our volunteer service just at the time when enlistments were beginning to be most needed. If it should turn out that the blunder in breaking off all the gun contracts was of equal magnitude, it will not be because the Secretary of War is not quietly attempting to rectify it. Arms in abundance might have been ready now, of our own manufacture. As it is we are dependent on captured cargoes, and on going into the foreign market. Meantime it is whispered that certain of the big gun contracts might be renewed, on very favorable terms for the contractors, if it could be done without attracting too much public attention to this new "change of base."

### KILLED IN THE RECENT SKIRMISHES.

Gen. BOHLEN was killed in one of the recent skirmishes in Virginia; and in another, Capt. GOULDING is said to have been killed.

### THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Gen. Cox is in town from the Kanawha Valley. Men familiar with the facts pronounce his recent movements admirable. His old positions on the Kanawha are by no means left undefended.

### THE CASE OF COL. MASON.

It is stated that Col. RODNEY MASON either has been or is to be speedily cashiered for his surrender of Clarksville, Tenn. This officer commanded the Second Ohio at Bull Run, and some charges against him found place in the Ohio papers, shortly after that battle. At Pittsburgh Landing he was again accused of bad conduct, though not by Gen. SHERMAN, as recently stated. An elaborate defence of his conduct was presented during the debates in the last session of Congress, by the representative from his district.

### A SERENADE.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON is to be serenaded to-morrow night, when he is expected to have something to say about present aspects of war questions.

### PERSONAL.

CYRUS W. FIELD is in town.

### STRICKEN FROM THE ROLLS.

First Lieut. ULYSSES WESTBROOK, Third Regiment Ohio volunteers, having, while in command of a picket, allowed three of his own men to pass beyond the lines, where they were ambuscaded and one reported to be killed, his name is, by direction of the President, stricken from the rolls of the army.

### ORDERED TO REPORT.

Brig.-Gen. JOHN COOK and A. A. HUMPHREYS are ordered to report for duty to Gen. CASEY, in this City.

Brevet Lieut.-Col. ISAAC V. D. REEVE, First United States Infantry, is assigned to duty in New-York City as mustering and disbursing officer. Capt LARNED, the officer at present employed on that duty, will still continue there, under the orders of Col. REEVE.

### LINE-OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

The following is a list of the line-officers of the navy, as they will stand on the official register (to be published in the course of several weeks,) after the action of the recent Advisory Board:

REAR-ADMIRALS—ACTIVE LIST.

David G. Farragut.
Samuel F. Dupont.
Louis M. Goldsborough.
Andrew H. Foote.

REAR-ADMIRALS—RETIRED LIST.

Charles Stewart.
William B. Shubrick.
George W. Storer.
Elie A. F. Lavallette.
George C. Read.
Joseph Smith.
Francis H. Gregory.
Silas H. Stringham.
Hiram Paulding.

COMMODORES—ACTIVE LIST.

Charles Wilkes.
Henry Eagle.
Gershom J. Van Brunt.
William M. Glendy.
George S. Blake.
Andrew A. Harwood.
Theodorus Bailey.
Cadwalader Ringgold.
Henry W. Morris.
James L. Lardner.
Henry K. Hoff.
Charles Henry Davis.
Henry H. Bell.
William Smith.
John W. Livingston.
Henry K. Thatcher.
Wm. D. Porter.
John S. Missroon.

COMMODORES—RETIRED LIST.

John D. Sloat.
William Mervine.
Thomas Crabbe.
Samuel L. Breese.
Thomas A. Conover.
John C. Long.
William J. McCluney.
John B. Montgomery.
Cornelius K. Stribling.
Joshua R. Sands.
Charles H. Bell.
Joseph R. Jarvis.
Garrett J. Pendergrast.
William C. Nicholson.
Joseph B. Hull.
John Kelly.
William H. Gardner.
T. Aloysius Dornin.

CAPTAINS—ACTIVE LIST.

Those marked with a * were not recommended for promotion by the Advisory Board.

Thomas O. Selfridge.
Andrew K. Long.
Francis B. Ellison.
Thomas T. Craven, (promotion suspended.)
Robert B. Hitchcock.
Joseph Lanman.
Thomas Turner.
Charles H. Poor.
Timothy A. Hunt.
Sylvanus W. Godow.
James S. Palmer.
William Radford.
Samuel F. Hazard.
John M. Berrien.
Alfred Taylor.
Samuel Phillips Lee.
John P. Gillis.
James P. McKinstry.
Oliver S. Glisson.
John A. Dahlgren.
Stephen C. Rowan.
Guert Gansevoort.
Charles Green.
Melancthon Smith.
Cicero Price.
John R. Goldsborough.
Charles S. Boggs.
Augustus H. Kilty.
Theodore P. Green.
Percival Drayton.
Joseph F. Green.
John De Camp.
Charles W. Pickering.
William M. Walker.
John A. Winslow.
Henry Walke.
Thornton A. Jenkins.
John Rodgers.
John B. Marchand.
William Rogers Taylor.

CAPTAINS—RETIRED LIST.

*Lawrence Kearney.
*John H. Aulick.
*William Ramsey.
John S. Chauncey.
James Glynn.
John Rudd.
Wm. W. McKean.
John Marston.
William S. Walker.
John S. Nicholas.
John Pope.
*Charles S. McCauley.
*James Armstrong.
*William Inman.
*Stephen B. Wilson.
Frederick Engle.
Robert Ritchie.
Charles Lowndes.
Henry A. Adams.
George F. Pearson.
Wm. L. Hudson.
Levin M. Powell.

CAPTAINS—RESERVED LIST.

William D. Salter.
Wm. K. Latimer.
Wm. Jameson.
Stephen Champlin.
Oscar Bullus.
John Percival.
Charles Boarman.
John H. Graham.
Lewis E. Simonds.
Amasa Paine.

COMMANDERS—ACTIVE LIST.

Samuel Lockwood.
John Colhoun.
Benjamin J. Totten.
James Findlay Schenck.
George A. Prentiss.
John C. Carter.
Simon B. Bissell.
Samuel Swartwout.
John J. Glasson.
Richard W. Meade.
Alexander Gibson.
Benjamin More Dove.
Benjamin F. Sands.
Henry French.
Henry S. Stellwagen.
Daniel B. Ridgely.
Charles Steedman.
James Alden.
Augustus L. Case.
Roger Perry.
Alexander M. Pennock.
George F. Emmons.
Edward Middleton.
Gustavus H. Scott.
Daniel McDougall.
David D. Porter.
John J. Almy.
Tunis A. M. Craven.
James H. Strong.
James M. Frailey.
Augustus S. Baldwin.
Thomas M. Brasher.
Enoch G. Parrott.
Richard Wainwright.
Wm. B. Renshaw.
Louis C. Sartori.
Edmund Lanier.
Henry A. Wise.
John M. B. Clitz.
George H. Cooper.
Andrew Bryson.
John Downes.
*Fabius Stanly.
James F. Armstrong.
Wm. A. Parker.
Wm. Ronckendorff.
Wm. E. Le Roy.
Maxwell Woodhull.
Roger N. Stembel.
George Colvocoressis.
J. R. Madison Mullany.
*Matthias C. Marin.
C. R. P. Rodgers.
Francis Winslow.
James C. Williamson.
Albert G. Clary.
Napoleon Collins.
John L. Worden.
Wm. H. Macomb.
Stephen D. Trenchard.
A. Davis Harrell.
Alexander Murray.
Edward Donaldson.
George H. Preble.
Thomas H. Stevens.
Thomas H. Patterson.
Francis Key Murray.
John C. Howell.
Daniel Ammen.
Henry Rolando.
Edward T. Nichols.
George W. Rodgers.
Robert H. Wyman.
Edward A. Barnett.
Nathaniel C. Bryant.
George B. Balch.
Jonathan M. Wainwright.
Foxhall A. Parker.
John Guest.
Reed Werden.
John P. Bankhead.
J. W. A. Nicholson.
Thomas G. Corbin.
John C. Beaumont.
Andrew J. Drake.
James H. Spotts.
James M. Duncan.
Chas. H. B. Caldwell.
Henry K. Davenport.
Napoleon B. Harrison.
Donald McN. Fairfax.

COMMANDERS—RETIRED LIST.

T. Darrah Shaw.
Wm. S. Ogden.
Edward R. Thompson.
Edward M. Yard.
Overton Carr.
Francis S. Haggerty.
Robert Handy.

COMMANDERS—RESERVED LIST.

John J. Young.
Edward W. Carpenter.
Henry Bruce.
Elisha Peck.
Chas. H. Jackson.
Jas. M. Watson.
Jas. F. Miller.
Jas. M. Gillis.
Henry C. Flagg.
Stephen Decatur.
Charles Hunter.
Wm. Reynolds.
Peter Turner.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDERS.

Albert N. Smith.
John C. Febiger.
H. S. Newcomb.
Pierce Crosby.
J. B. Creighton.
Aaron K. Hughes.
Alexander C. Rhind.
George M. Ransom.
Wm. F. Spicer.
S. Nicholson.
Wm. E. Hopkins.
Paul Shirley.
H. N. T. Arnold.
Thomas Pattison.
Richmond Aulick.
Wm. N. Jeffers.
Edward Simpson.
Wm. G. Temple.
Samuel P. Carter.
William Nelson.
Thomas S. Phelps.
John Madigan, Jr.
Leonard Paulding.
Geo. A. Stevens.
Edward Barrett.
M. Patterson Jones.
Watson Smith.
Joseph E. De Haven.
Wm. T. Truxton.
Greenleaf Cilley.
Samuel Magan.
William C. West.
Wm. M. Gamble.
Jonathan Young.
Wm. K. Mayo.
James E. Jouett.
T. Scott Fillebrown.
Edward C. Grafton.
Milton Haxton.
S. L. Breese.
George U. Morris.
Bancroft Gherardi.
Daniel L. Braine.
L. H. Newman.
Charles W. Flusser.
A. B. Cummings.
Geo. E. Belknap.
E. P. Williams.
David B. Harmony.
William Gwin.
John J. Cornwell.
James P. Foster.
Henry Wilson.
A. E. K. Benham.
Oscar F. Stanton.
H. A. Adams, Jr.
Geo. Brown.
Bushrod B. Taylor.
Robert L. May.
James W. Shirk.
James G. Maxwell.
Henry Erben.
Edward P. McCrea.
John G. Walker.
John G. Mitchell.
F. M. Ramsay.
R. W. Meade, Jr.
M. C. Campbell.
Robert Boyd, Jr.
Charles C. Carpenter.
Wm. A. Kirkland.
Wm. H. Dana.
Homer C. Blake.
Clark H. Wells.
S. P. Quackenbush.
Earl English.
Joseph M. Bradford.
Reigart B. Lowry.
D. A. McDermut.
Wm. W. Low.
Richard L. Law.
John H. Upshur.
Samuel R. Franklin.
Wm. D. Whiting.
S. Ledyard Phelps.
Wm. Mitchell.
Francis A. Roe.
William Gibson.
H. P. De Krafft.
John E. Hart.
Oscar C. Badger.
Thomas C. Harris.
Stephen B. Luce.
John L. Davis.
Alexander A. Semmes.
James S. Thornton.
Robert L. Phythian.
George W. Young.
John H. Russell.
Edward E. Stone.
Dawson Phenix.
Robert F. R. Lewis.
Andrew W. Johnson.
Robert W. Scott.
Walter W. Queen.
Edmund W. Henry.
Ralph Chandler.
P. C. Johnson, Jr.
John Watters.
K. Randolph Breese.
Lewis A. Kimberly.
W. McGunnegle.
John Irwin.
Joseph S. Skerrett.
James A. Greer.
Charles H. Greene.
Francis H. Baker.
Elias K. Owen.
Aaron W. Weaver.
Austin Pendergrast.
Wm. P. McCann.
James Stillwell.
James H. Gillis.
Wm. E. Fitzhugh.
Trevett Abbot.
Charles H. Cushman.
Edward E. Potter.
George Bacon.
J. C. Chaplin.
L. A. Beardslee.
Charles A. Babcock.
Charles E. Fleming.
Thomas O. Selfridge.
Joseph N. Miller.
Alfred Hopkins.
Montgomery Sicard.
E. O. Matthews.
T. McK. Buchanan.
Edward P. Lull.
Edward Lea.
Alexander F. Crosman.
Charles S. Norton.
Geo. A. Bigelow.
Robert F. Bradford.

LIEUTENANTS—ACTIVE LIST.

*George W. Doty.
*Robert B. Riell.
*Egbert Thompson.
*Bayse N. Westcott.
*W. Winder Pollock.
Abner Read, (promotion suspended.)
*John P. Hall.
*Francis G. Dallas.
George M. Blodgett.
Weld N. Allen.
Nathaniel Green.
Francis B. Blake.
Henry D. Todd.
James M. Pritchett.
Edward Terry.
Francis M. Bunce.
Byron Wilson.
Henry B. Seely.
Frederick V. McNair.
John W. Kelly.
Arthur R. Yates.
Clark Merchant.
Henry W. Miller.
John Adams Howell.
Allen V. Reed.
George Dewey.
Charles L. Franklin.
James O'Kane.
Thomas L. Swan.
J. Crittenden Watson.
Antoine R. McNair.
Samuel F. Brown.
William Whitehead.
Winfield S. Schley.
Wm. T. Sampson.
Wm. F. Stewart.
George M. Bache.
Lloyd Phenix.
Tecumseh Steece.
G. W. Hayward.
John W. Philip.
Frederick Rodgers.
Horace E. Mullan.
John F. McGlensey.
*Joseph P. Fyffe.
*Charles E. Hawley.
Augustus P. Cooke.
Le Roy Fitch.
Thomas H. Eastman.
Rush R. Wallace.
Chester Hatfield.
Charles J. McDougal.
George H. Perkins.
George B. White.
Joshua Bishop.
Henry Z. Howison.
Henry Martin Blue.
Albert Kantz.
Alfred T. Mahan.
George C. Remey.
Alexander S. Mackenzie.
Norman H. Farquhar.
Samuel D. Greene.
Charles H. Swazey.
Theodore F. Kane.
Beatty P. Smith.
C. M. Schoonmaker.
Roderick Prentiss.
Roderick S. McCook.
Gilbert C. Wiltze.
Thomas S. Spencer.
Moses S. Stuyvesant.
Joseph D. Marvin.
Simeon P. Gillet.
Sullivan D. Ames.
Henry B. Robeson.
Wm. Henry Barton.
Henry De H. Manley.
Edward A. Walker.
Silas Casey, Jr.
A. T. Snell.
George P. Ryan.
Adolphus Dexter.
Thomas C. Bowen.
Bartlett J. Cromwell.
Charles E. McKay.
Henry F. Picking.
Francis O. Davenport.
John Weidman.
Wm. B. Cushing.

LIEUTENANTS—RETIRED LIST.

Edwin J. DeHaven.
James A. Doyle.
George Wells.
Matthew C. Perry.
Charles S. McDonough.
W. B. Buckner.

LIEUTENANTS—RESERVED LIST.

Frank Ellery.
Jonathan W. Swift.
Junius J. Boyle.
George R. Gray.
Bernard J. Mœller.
George M. White.
George L. Selden.
Edward C. Bowers.
Dominick Lynch.
Charles Thomas.
Wm. B. Whiting.
Samuel R. Knox.
Francis Lowry.
Thomas Brownell.
M. B. Woolsey.
S. Chase Barney.
John S. Taylor.
John F. Abbott.

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LIGHTHILL ON DEAFNESS.—In another column will be found CARLETON'S advertisement of the third edition of Dr. LIGHTHILL'S Popular Treatise on Deafness. Its rapid sale is the best possible recommendation. We quote the following remarks in reference to it from the *National Quarterly Review* of June last:

"We have derived both profit and pleasure from a perusal of this volume, which is more than we could say of two-thirds of the scientific treatises which fall into our hands, and which it is our duty to examine, with more or less attention. The great defect of works of this kind, in general, is that, although they may be designed for the benefit of all, they are so overloaded with technicalities, that they can only be understood by the favored few—those who can afford to obtain information from other sources, wherever it is to be obtained. The matured experience of the authors of the present volume, in the treatment of all varieties of diseases of the ear, has enabled them to obviate this difficulty; and, accordingly, such is the lucid, popular style in which it is written, that 'he who runs may read.' On the principle that prevention is better than cure, the means of the former are treated at considerable length; and those who expect nothing in the remarks and suggestions of the authors, but vague speculations, will find themselves agreeably disappointed."

**Pearl Mottled Soap is the best** And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the Church. No connection whatever with any other Truss office of same name. A female attends ladies.

**Secretary.**—An institution of high character, in this City, requires an experienced accountant, active and intelligent, of undoubted respectability and antecedents. Parties applying will please mention if any experience with banking or other institutions, and give full references. All communications will be considered strictly private. Address SECRETARY, Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

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**Morton's Gold Pens.**—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

### MARRIED.

HALL—SWITS.—In Schenectady, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, by Rev. A. G. Wylie, Mr. JOHN L. HALL, of Brooklyn, to Miss CECELIA SWITS, daughter of Nicholas Swits, Esq., of Schenectady.

MORRILL—ROE.—In Flushing, on Friday, Aug. 22, by Rev. S. Bourne, J. W. MORRILL, of New-York, to Miss MARY R., daughter of Edward Roe, Esq., of Flushing, L. I.

### DIED.

BONE.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 22, MERCY LENA, wife of Dr. L. H. Bone, and daughter of E. H. Munson, aged 32 years, 6 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 25th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 135 West 10th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

CLARK.—On Sunday morning, Aug. 24, suddenly, HENRY W., second son of Howel and Maria Clark, aged 22 years and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at 7½ o'clock this Monday evening, at the residence of his father, No. 42 Classon-av., East Brooklyn, L. I. The remains will be taken to Rye, Westchester County, for interment, on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock. (New-Haven train.)

GOULD.—At the residence of his son-in-law, Addison G. Jerome, Audubon Park, on Sunday morning, Aug. 24, PHANES GOULD, aged 75 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Jerome, on Tuesday, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GAGE.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday, Aug. 24, FRED. S. GAGE, youngest son of G. W. and Sarah Gage, aged 4 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of G. W. Gage, No. 130 South 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, Aug. 26.

HUTTON.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 23, ANSTICE L., only daughter of J. S. and Mary Mye Hutton, aged 9 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 187 Grove-st., corner of Wayne, Jersey City.

HERRING.—On Sunday, Aug. 24, Miss ELIZABETH HERRING, daughter of the late Abraham Herring.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend her funeral, at the residence of her brother, Elbert Herring, Esq., No 31 East 28th-st., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to the family vault at Greenwood.

LOUTREL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, LOUIS LOUTREL, aged 77 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 576 Broome-st., on Monday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The funeral services will take place at St. John's Chapel.

☞ New-Orleans, San Francisco, and Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Aug. 22, JAMES M., son of F. Russell, and grandson of James M. Russell, aged 17 months.

The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

SCHLESINGER.—In this City, at the residence of her parents, No. 176 West 14th-st., on Sunday morning, Aug. 24, at 7 o'clock, PHILIPPINE, only daughter of Hermann and Esther Schlesinger, aged 9 years and 7 days.

The funeral will take place this day, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHEPARD.—On Saturday, Aug. 23, HENRY SHEPARD, aged 62 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Chapel of St. George's Church, East 16th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

WILLIAMS.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 24, CHARLES R. WILLIAMS, aged 30 years, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 124 Butler-st., Brooklyn.

### OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 399.—Aug. 23, 1862.

12, 46, 26, 65, 29, 69, 52, 1, 16, 74, 34, 17, 42.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 400.—Aug. 23, 1862.

8, 1, 73, 62, 63, 29, 40, 22, 60, 9, 16, 45, 42.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO. Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

### OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 347.—Aug. 23, 1862.

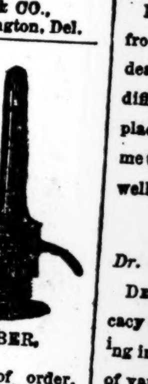
50, 67, 77, 68, 5, 1, 54, 74, 78, 7, 37, 46, 60.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 311.—Aug. 23, 1862.

55, 36, 47, 43, 23, 1, 24, 28, 7, 20, 13, 52, 49.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

P. P. P. P.



PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.

SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE.

The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE. MADE OF HARD RUBBER.

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent, No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, No. 41 Park-row, New-York, New-York *Times* Building.

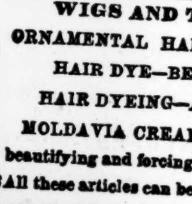
J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

BALLOU'S PATENTED F. Y. S. French Yoke SHIRTS WARRANTED TO FIT. Send for a Circular. BALLOU BROS., No. 409 Broadway, New-York.

For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.



WIGS AND TOUPEES. ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

A CHOICE LOT OF STOCK ALE CAN BE HAD BY APPLYING IMMEDIATELY AT THE BREWERY. SMITH & BROTHER, Brewers, 18th-st., Between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c. CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper. HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

IMPORTANT. All articles for soldiers at Harrison's Landing under Gen. McClellan, or in any other Union camp, should be sent, at half rates, by THE HARNDEN EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY—OF ALL descriptions; Gold Watches in hunting cases, for ladies, as low as $28 each, warranted correct time-keepers, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

# DEAFNESS,

## Diseases of the Eye, Ear, and Air-Passages.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily until 3 P.M., at his residence, No. 34 St. Mark's-place.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONIALS

A DEAF MUTE RESTORED TO HEARING.

My son, now 12 years of age, has been deaf and dumb, and a pupil of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in this City for the past ten years. Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring his hearing to such a degree, that he is now able to learn to speak with facility.

The success which the Doctor has had in this case has scarcely a parallel, and deserves to be extensively known by the public.

GABRIEL LOWENSTEIN, No. 175 Spring-st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1862.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in restoring my hearing, which was considerably impaired, and has also removed the noises in my head, which had incessantly annoyed me.

As I am a resident of New-Orleans, and a stranger in the City, intending to stay but a short time longer, I make reference to Messrs. Sturges, Bennet & Co., No. 125 Front-st., and to Mr. J. E. Fisher, No. 29 Park-row, to whom I am well known and who are familiar with the circumstances of my case.

G. DE CASTRO.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1862.

Henry Laws, now stopping with me, has been afflicted with deafness for some time. He applied to Dr. Lighthill who, after a few weeks' treatment, completely restored him, so that now he hears well and is enabled to attend to business, which before he could not, without great inconvenience.

JOHN MURDOCK,
No. 197 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1862.

I hereby certify that I have suffered during many years from trouble in hearing—one ear at last became entirely deaf, and the other so bad as to render conversation very difficult. I applied to Dr. Lighthill, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, who, in a short time, and without pain, restored to me the use of my ears, so that I can now hear perfectly well.

J. BISCO, No. 188 East 23d-st.

*Dr. Lighthill*: NEW-YORK, June 29, 1862.

DEAR SIR: I am pleased to be able to testify to the efficacy of your treatment in the case of my wife, whose hearing in one ear you succeeded in restoring, after treatment of various kinds had been applied in vain. I may futhermore state that her hearing remains good up to the present time, though it is several years since she has been under your care.

E. CLAYBURGH, No. 141 Duane-st.

No. 740 WATER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862.

Dr. Lighthill has succeeded in completely restoring my hearing, which was seriously impaired, although previous to applying to him I was treated by several physicians without the least benefit. Any further information I should be pleased to render, on application to me, at my residence, No. 173 Second-st., Brooklyn, E. D., or at my place of business, No. 740 Water-st.

WM. H. WATERBURY.

CATARRH CURED.

*From Rev. P. R. Russell, Lynn, Mass.*

I have been much troubled with Catarrh of the worst type for some twenty years. It gradually grew worse, producing cough and hoarseness, destroying the sense of smell, and breaking down my general health to such a degree as to compel me to resign my pastorate and suspend public speaking.

I made diligent use of the usual remedies, such as snuffs of divers kinds, nitrate of silver, tar-water, olive tar and inhalations, but without any very salutary effects. Last Summer I heard of Dr. Lighthill's successful mode of treating Catarrh, visited him, and put myself under his treatment. I began immediately to improve, and this improvement has gone on to the present time. My Catarrh has gradually melted away, my cough has disappeared, my voice has become natural, and I am once more able to preach the blessed Gospel. Let me advise all who are troubled with catarrhal difficulties to apply to Dr. Lighthill.

P. R. RUSSELL.
LYNN, Mass., Feb. 1, 1862.

No. 42 FIFTH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1862.

*Dr. Lighthill*:

DEAR SIR I take pleasure in testifying to the remarkable skill and judgment you displayed in the case of my daughter, who had been partially deaf, accompanied by discharge from the ears, since early infancy, and is now, thanks to your treatment, able to hear as well as any one, while her ears are free from the discharge. Although it is nearly two years since she has been under your care, her hearing remains as good and her ears as sound as the day she left you.

O. S. HOLLY.

*Dr. Lighthill*: NEW-YORK, June 10, 1862.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to thank you most sincerely for the invaluable services you have rendered me in restoring the hearing of my son, who had been deaf from infancy, and who had previously been under the care of the best medical talent without the slightest success.

Respectfully,
ANSELL HECHT,
No. 136 6th-av.

No. 3 GATES-AV., Brooklyn, April 15, 1860.

*Dr. E. B. Lighthill*:

It gives me pleasure to inform you of the entire and effectual cure you have made in my little daughter's eyes, who, after having tried the skill of several eminent physicians, has been entirely relieved through your treatment without which, it is probable, she would never have regained her sight.

Most respectfully, yours, A. H. PURDY,
Late proprietor of National Theatre.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1862.

I thank you most sincerely for the really wonderful cure you have performed in the case of one of my children, who was affected with catarrh of so severe a nature that its life was despaired of, notwithstanding some of our most eminent physicians had it under treatment at different times. The child is now growing vigorous and healthy, thanks to your skillful attendance.

V. ROUSSEAU,
59th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

## MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION!
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D,
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$90 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS.
AMERICANS, TO THE FRONT RANK!

JARED MAXON having been duly authorized to raise a Company, it is presumed that there is a class of patriotic young men in New-York who desire to enlist in the service of their country, with the intent to render distinguished service in the field; and under officers who have a regard (in recruiting) to the selection of that class, as well as whose moral qualifications would render them agreeable companions in arms.

Such, and none others, are wanted immediately for this Company. Non-commissioned officers selected from the most efficient in the ranks. An advance, as bounty and pay of $90 will be paid to each recruit on or before being mustered into the service of the United States.

Pay and subsistence commences on enlistment.

All those desirous of enlisting are solicited to call and enroll themselves immediately, at the office, No. 395 West-st., corner of 10th-st.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.
$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN,
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND, at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER.
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

PHŒNIX REGIMENT—CORCORAN'S ZOUAVES.
FOURTH REGIMENT EMPIRE BRIGADE.
JAMES C. BURKE, Colonel.

Co. H, (Capt. JOHN D. HEARNE,) requires twenty more young men to complete its number. This being the only truly Irish regiment now organizing in the State, young Irishmen about to enlist had better join it, and serve under the green flag. The regiment is intended to be exclusively Irish.

Recruits enlisting in this company will receive
$100 from the United States.
$50 from the State of New-York.
$25 from the City and County.
$13, one month's pay in advance.
Of which, $90 will be paid down, on passing muster.

Recruiting office corner Leonard and Centre sts.
JOHN D. HEARN, Captain.
RICHARD OULAHAN, First Lieutenant.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Second Lieutenant.
Good tools will do good work.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT REGIMENT.
COL. PETER McDERMOTT.
Adj. GEORGE W. WARNER.
Headquarters No. 446 Broadway.

This Regiment is now organizing under the auspices of the District Committee appointed by Gov. Morgan.

To men desirous of serving their country "in this, her hour of trial," superior inducements are offered. In addition to receiving the bounty and advance pay, each recruit has the satisfaction of knowing that he will be commanded by tried and experienced officers. To facilitate recruiting, on and after Monday, Aug. 18, the Headquarters will be open for the transaction of business until 10 P. M.

ENLIST AT ONCE, IF YOU WOULD SECURE THE BOUNTY AND AVOID THE DRAFT.
HEADQUARTERS AT NO. 446 BROADWAY.
CAMP AT TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.

HARK!! THE LONG ROLL!!!
TURN OUT THE GUARD!

Wanted, about 30 men, able-bodied, to fill up Company G, Senatorial Regiment, Col. CONK commanding. This Company is officered by Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES, formerly of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M.; Lieut. DUDLEY W. HAYNES, formerly of Company G, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M.; and Lieut. A. V. BERGEN, formerly of Company B, Thirteenth N. Y. S. M. Clothing and quarters furnished immediately. We promise that every man shall be as well taken care of as in any other organization, and have all the advantages of bounties, &c.

Capt. JEPTHA A. JONES,
Recruiting Officer, at City Armory,
Corner of Henry and Cranberry sts., Brooklyn.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARD.
Capt. J. MAXON, Commanding.

$10 cash in hand over and above all State and Government bounties will be paid to each good able-bodied man of temperate habits who shall enlist in said company, now attached to the Sixty-first Regiment, in the field, Col. F. C. BARLOW, Commanding, until said company shall be filled up.

Capt. J. MAXON, Recruiting Officer.
WM. H. J. STRATTON, First Lieutenant.
Recruiting station No. 600 Broadway, and 395 West-st.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.
UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY BANKING OFFICE.

The undersigned has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who are liable to be drafted under the last orders of the Secretary of War. The enrollment is now being taken for the draft, which has been ordered to be made on Sept. 3. RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Army and Navy Agent, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., N. Y.

EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.
Brig.-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES Commanding.
$30 additional bounty by private subscription.
$82 paid immediately after mustering.
$100 before leaving the State.
$75 when mustered out of service.
Recruiting Office, No. 383 4th-av.
First-Lieut. LOVELL PURDY, Jr.,
Recruiting Officer.

SEVENTY-NINTH HIGHLANDERS.

Recruits wanted to fill up the ranks of this gallant old regiment, now on their way to Richmond. A few able-bodied men can now join, and receive the extra bounty, which will be paid on being mustered into the service. Recruiting office, No. 493 Broadway, corner Broome.

Lieut.-Col. D. MORRISON.

THE DRAFTS TO FILL THE FIRST AND SECOND REQUISITION OF 600,000 MEN.

The undersigned for $100 insures parties against drafts in the State of New-York. If drafted will furnish a substitute according to law.

D. P. WEBSTER, Insurance Broker,
Office No. 212 Broadway, Room No. 5.

THE FIFTH NEW-YORK,
DURYEE'S ZOUAVES,

Are still in want of more recruits. None but first-class men taken. Additional Bounties. Headquarters removed to Mozart Hall, Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

MAJ. H. D. HULL, CAPT. G. CARR, } Recruiting Officers.

TO THE PUBLIC.—PEOPLE WHO ARE NOT gifted with sufficient talent to attain success when following their own plans, frequently endeavor to secure it by copying those of others. The following advertisement, which has been widely published, will serve to illustrate our meaning:

"BROOKLYN MONITORS."—This company is very rapidly filling up under the auspices of several prominent citizens. The members pledge themselves to avoid as far as possible the prominent sources of immorality and discord usually connected with camp life, and when they become soldiers not to forget their obligations as gentlemen. Headquarters, corner of Oxford-st. and Fulton-av. Recruits in this company will receive, in addition to all other bounties, $5 private bounty.

HENRY DAWSON, Captain.

"The Monitors" is the name given first to a single company, and afterwards adopted by the regiment under my command. Six lines of the above are copied *verbatim* from our advertisements and circulars, and the the regiment to which Capt. Dawson's Company is to be attached seems to have been intentionally omitted, that the credit we have obtained by the class of men enlisted may redound to him.

This same course is being pursued by Capt. Dowdney, of the Nineteenth Ward, New-York, (who has copied our circulars and posters as nearly in style and contents as possible,) and others, both in New-York and Brooklyn.

We are desirous of seeing all regiments fill up as rapidly as possible, but don't like to see people working in ways calculated to deceive the public. We therefore hereby offer to *aid* those who have not brains enough to originate plans for themselves, if they will stop stealing and apply for assistance at the Headquarters of the Monitor Regiment, No. 814 Broadway.

WM. GURNEY,
Colonel of Monitors, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New-York State Volunteers.

ATTENTION, RECRUITS.—LOOK TO YOUR own interests while devoting your services to your country! Fourth Battery New-York State Artillery, Capt. JAMES E. SMITH. This Battery is now in the field, and was in the battles of Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Fair Oaks and Malvern Hills. Sixty good men are wanted to fill the ranks. No trenches to dig—no musket drill—no knapsacks or heavy loads to carry. Good pay, good rations, and good officers. Ten dollars extra, beside all Government bounties, will be paid, cash in hand, to all recruits enlisting in this Battery, at the recruiting station No. 389 Hudson-st., by order of the 9th Ward Committee.

Corporal JOHN A. THOMPSON,
Recruiting Officer.

ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 168 Broadway.—The undersigned, by the payment of $100 by any person previous to the pending draft, are prepared to provide a substitute in case said person should be drafted.

A. W. PLATT, for the Association.
Refer, by permission, to
Mr. George Ellis, Cashier Bank Commonwealth.
Messrs. Benedict Bros., No. 5 Wall-st.
Mr. Gardiner Chapin, Dime Savings Bank.
Mr. A. Archer, Bank State of New-York.

## MILITARY.

SECOND REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.
(EIGHTY SECOND N. Y. VOLS., COL. HUDSON.)
$100 cash paid to each recruit.

Clothing, rations and equipments furnished immediately.

Relief Tickets for families.

$100 cash before leaving the City; $13, one month's pay, when they join the regiment, and $75 when discharged, making $188 in all.

This is the last week of the bounty.

Fall in—your name is enrolled—avoid the draft by joining this Veteran Regiment, Eighty-second New-York State Volunteers, Col. HUDSON, now 16 months in the field.

Lieut. J. W. DEMPSEY, Recruiting Officer,
Headquarters Armory, Hall-place and 7th-st.
Tent in Park.
Tent in Tryon-row.
No. 26 Cherry-st.
Corner West 10th-st. and Greenwich-av.

$160 BOUNTY

Will still be received by those who volunteer in the THIRD COMPANY MONITORS, which is attached to the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., Col. WM. GURNEY, to which is added TEN DOLLARS EXTRA to those who reside in the Sixth Senatorial District.

HEADQUARTERS, NO. 308 BROADWAY.

Be not deceived by advertisements of other parties, who have taken our good name to use for their own advantage.

COL. GURNEY'S "MONITORS"
(One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, N.Y.S.V.)

Will continue the State bounty of $50 and special bounty of $10, and all Volunteers from the Sixth Senatorial District will receive an additional bounty of $10.

RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
to fill the regiment to the maximum number.
HEADQUARTERS, NO. 814 BROADWAY.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES.
UNITED STATES ARMY SUBSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, No. 67 William-st., corner of Cedar.

This Association has completed arrangements for providing substitutes for persons who may be drafted into the Army of the United States, under the recent orders of the Secretary of War.

Books are now open at the office, No. 67 William-st.

W. A. GREENLEAF, Secretary.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 BROOME-ST., CORNER OF ELM. }

THE BOARD OF POLICE THANKFULLY acknowledge the receipt of the following donations in aid of the Metropolitan Guard:

| | |
|---|---|
| Dr. Felix Gouraud | $ 3 |
| New-York Post-office Department | 100 |
| Irving Grinnell, Esq., second donation | 100 |

A. D. F. Randolph, 500 copies of "Something for the Knapsack."

JAMES BOWEN, President.

DON'T BE DRAFTED.—READ THE UNITED STATES MILITIA LAWS—Published in pamphlet form, and then file your exemption papers. Ask any newsdealer for Dawley's edition. Single copies 6 cents. Mailed on receipt of price. T. R. DAWLEY, publisher, corner Reade and Centre sts., New-York.

ARMY SUBSTITUTES WANTED.—TWO hundred able-bodied men wanted—aliens preferred. Apply on the first floor, in Reade-st. L. BALLARD & CO., No. 290 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS

LIGHTHILL'S BOOK ON DEAFNESS.

Third Edition just ready.

A POPULAR TREATISE
ON
DEAFNESS.
By Dr. E. B. LIGHTHILL, of New-York.

One small 12mo., with Illustrations. Price 75 cents.

The very remarkable sale of this little volume is a sufficient guaranty of its popularity and value. Two editions have been sold within as many months, and a third is just ready.

The author's aim has been to produce a book FOR THE PEOPLE, not for the medical profession, but for afflicted individuals and families, who, wishing information upon the subject, have heretofore been at a loss for any work treating in unprofessional language upon Deafness and its attending evils. This book fills such a vacuum. It is clear and comprehensive.

The New-York *Observer* says: "There is a large amount of useful information here embodied for the million, to teach them how to guard against deafness, and how to treat it when coming on."

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says: "An excellent and comprehensive little treatise, written in a clear and common-sense style, easily understood."

The work should find its way into the hands of every individual suffering with deafness, or any accompanying affliction. Its value will be at once appreciated.

*** Sold by booksellers everywhere, and it will be sent by mail *free*, on receipt of price, 75 cents, by

CARLETON, Publisher,
(Late RUDD & CARLETON,)
No. 413 Broadway, corner Lispenard-st., New-York.

NEW WORKS OF INTEREST
THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

I.

MARTIN VAN BUREN:
LAWYER,
STATESMAN, AND MAN.
By
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER.

In 1 neat vol., 18mo., cloth, flexible, 25c.

☞ No career which has justified the principles on which our free institutions rest, and illustrated their matchless creative power, should close without its fitting tribute. No great man, whose greatness grew out of the native soil from which all that is hopeful or sustaining in the cause of Freedom must draw its vital strength, should go to his grave without something more than the funeral obsequies which shroud his exit. As the great lights go out, let us pause at least long enough to retrace the orbits they have traveled, and to mark the points of their departure.

II.

THE MOST SIMPLIFIED EDITION
OF
THE TAX-PAYER'S MANUAL,
CONTAINING

The Acts of Congress imposing Direct and Excise Taxes, with complete Marginal References, and an Analytical Index, showing all the items of Taxation, the mode of proceeding, and the duties of the officers, with an explanatory Preface.

In 1 vol., 8vo., well printed, paper..........25c.
The same in cloth binding..........50c.

This pamphlet is prepared in such a manner as to make the Tax-Law of the United States simple and easy to be understood by every citizen.

Any question can be answered upon the instant, and without a tedious search through its pages.

III.

MILITARY SCIENCE AND HISTORY.
By the
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
of the
UNITED STATES ARMIES,
MAJOR-GEN. H. W. HALLECK.
Just published:
A NEW AND REVISED EDITION
of
ELEMENTS OF MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE;
OR, INSTRUCTIONS IN STRATEGY, FORTIFICATION, TACTICS OF BATTLES, &c.
By Major-Gen. H. W. HALLECK.

CONTENTS.—1. Preface. 2. Introduction. 3. Strategy. 4. Fortifications. 5. Logistics. 6. Tactics. 7. Military Policy. 8. Defence of our Sea-coast. 9. Our Northern Frontier Defences. 10. Army Organization—Staff and Administrative Corps. 11. Army Organization—Infantry and Cavalry. 12. Army Organization—Artillery. 13. Army Organization—Engineers. 14. Permanent Fortifications. 15. Field Engineering. 16. Military Education. Explanation Plates.

In one handsome volume, 12mo., cloth; price $1 50.

Published and for sale by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

Copies of the work mailed free to any address on receipt of the price.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
AS A
TONIC FOR THE FALL.
RENOVATE YOUR CONSTITUTION.

We have had a tropic Summer. The heat has been tremendous. It has wilted the strength of thousands. The commencement of the Fall finds half the community languid and nervous, while persons of delicate habit are almost incapable of exertion. What is to be done? The energy that has been drained out of people's bodies must be replaced by artificial means, otherwise they cannot resume their business occupation with proper vigor. But how is this to be accomplished? Simply by the use of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. There is nothing like them for back-bone stamina and mental energy to the weak and desponding. Lassitude vanishes under their influence; and they render the system impervious to the diseases that are apt to assail the debilitated at this period of the year. Appetite, vigor, sound digestion, healthful sleep, clearness of mind, a regular habit of body, strength of nerve—these are among the hygenian gifts conferred by this agreeable and unequaled restorative. It is the *only safe* stimulant in the market. It is safe for two reasons: first, because its stimulous basis is absolutely pure; and, second, because it is medicated with the most efficacious tonic and anti-billious herbs, barks and roots known in medical botany.

Let all who have been depleted of their strength by the long-continued and exhaustive heats of the past Summer try this grand recuperant. They will find the effect electric; a cane, to support their wavering steps, will soon be no longer necessary; their flesh will acquire firmness, their complexion lose its cadaverous hue, and they will feel like new men. This is no half-way, superficial preparation, that gives only a momentary impulse to the animal and mental powers. It reaches the constitution. Such is the experience, such the testimony of all who have tried it.

Convalescents, who are slowly recovering from wounds, fever or any acute disease or bodily injury, may regain their full strength in a wonderfully short space of time, by resorting to this powerful and palatable tonic. We venture to assert that it will shorten the duration of the feeble state one-half, thus enabling persons to return to their duties and employment much earlier than they could possibly have anticipated. The public are requested to bear these facts in mind, for they are of vital importance to thousands in every community.

CIGAR DEPOT.

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|---|---|
| Manilla No. 2. | Havana Londres. |
| Manilla Cheroots No. 2. | Havana Canchas. |
| Principe. | Havana Regalia. |
| South American. | All kinds German Cigars. |

Domestic, Clear Seed, Seed and Cuba, and Seed and Havana, sold in quantities to suit, cheap for cash.

L. KELLNER, No. 94 William-st.

30,000 PERSONS CURED OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY Dr. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT. It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

### Public Improvements in Peru.

*Correspondence of the New-York Times:*

Lima, Peru, S. A., Tuesday, July 29, 1862.

The Penitentiary opened in Lima, the past week, is a remarkable structure; remarkable not only for its dimensions, solidity and completeness, which vie with those of the best prisons of Europe and America, but as the inauguration of a series of public works, which, under the guidance of the same masterly mind, are destined to regenerate this imbecile, priest-ridden, faction-mad country.

The structure alluded to, is a modification of the Philadelphia Penitentiary. It is built of large blocks of porphyry and granite, is two and a half stories high, radiates in wings from a common centry, covers an area of 34,421 square yards, contains three distinct departments, for males, females, and juveniles, each with its own cells, kitchens, workshops, dining-rooms, &c. It embraces all the modern improvements; has water, baths, boilers, domestic labor-saving contrivances, &c., in profusion; manufactures its own gas and cooks with it; is thoroughly lighted and ventilated; contains a photograph establishment; ingenious systems of alarms and preventions from escape; can confine over five hundred prisoners, and cost over a million dollars. It was planned by the celebrated French Architect, Mapimilian Mirney, and is pronounced by all travellers and engineers to be the finest structure in all South America.

Its director, Dr. Don Mariano Felipe Pas Soldan, deserves further mention, for he is another De Witt Clinton, in his grand schemes for public improvements. Traveling extensively in the States and Europe, seeking ideas for his Penitentiary, he became profoundly impressed with the importance of public works, and upon his return to his native land, with persistent sagacity he urged the Government to establish an office of Public Works; was appointed "Director," and immediately contracted with engineers of ability from England, France, Germany and the United States; organized a corps of engineers, with a well-selected library of the best works, and rigid examinations and grades for aspirants, and set vigorously about the study of the resources of the country. Already detailed plans and estimates of new and careful surveys all over the land have been filed. Three important railroads have been projected—one of forty-nine miles, from Pisco to Yca; one of one hundred and two miles, from Auquipa to Giay, and one from Tarrapaca to Iquique, about fifty miles. A Yankee engineer writes lately from Tarma that the long-talked-of road across the Andes, from Lima to Jauja, is practicable.

It would join the west coast with the great valleys about the head-waters of the Amazon, and tap the exhaustless stores of forest, mine and field locked up by the Cordilleras on the West, and their immense distance from the coast on the East. Reservoirs and aqueducts are proposed for economizing and distributing the scanty tricklings from the Sierra, on which, solely, in this rainless region the cultivator on the Western slope relies. Bridges, common roads, moles, city improvements, &c., &c., are all elaborately developed in the archives deposited in the Office of Public Works, and if the opening Congress succeeds in its determined effort to apply to these objects the large loans recently obtained from Europe. This fine country under the guidance of its "Father of Public Works," must stride forth with a Californian prosperity.

W.

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Gen. Joseph G. Totten, of the United States Engineer Corps and head of the Engineer Bureau, and Professor Alexander D. Bache, Superintendent of the Coast Survey, arrived in New-Bedford on Wednesday. Gen. Totten is on his annual tour, inspecting the fortifications. The Government works at Clark's Point were visited, and then the party left for Rouse's Point.

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## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 23, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 67 bbls. Ashes, 18,164 bbls. Flour, 499 bbls. and 500 bags Corn Meal, 26,122 bushels Wheat, 13,700 bushels Corn, 7,185 bushels Rye, 13,810 bushels Oats, 2,471 pkgs. Provisions, and 548 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been light, to-day, at $6 81¼@$6 87½ for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ₱ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 338 bbls., including 315 bbls. Pots and 23 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow is in request, at 37½c.@38c. ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—The Coffee withdrawn from the public sale, yesterday, was disposed of privately, to-day; 1,800 bags Santos at 21c.@23c., and 1,200 bags Rio at 21¾c.@22¾c. ₱ ℔.

COPPER—Is inactive at former rates. Refined Ingot, 24¼c.@24½c., cash, ₱ ℔.

COTTON—Is in more demand, and is now up to 47c.@47½c. for Middling, ₱ ℔. Sales 1,500 bales.

EARTHENWARE—Stocks are very light; the inquiry is restricted; prices are quoted firm.

FISH—The principal kinds have been in less demand at somewhat irregular prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The demand for State and Western Flour, to-day, has been moderate, both for shipment and home use, at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 11,500 bbls., including Superfine State, at $4 85@$5 05; inferior to choice extra State, at $5 10@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 25; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $4 80@$5 00; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 10@$6 20; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ₱ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 85 | @$5 05 |
| Extra State | 5 10 | @ 5 40 |
| Superfine Western | 4 80 | @ 5 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c. | 5 10 | @ 6 20 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands | 5 40 | @ 5 55 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 60 | @ 6 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 50 | @ 6 75 |
| Interior to Choice Extra Missouri | 5 50 | @ 6 75 |

Southern Flour is quiet, yet steady; sales 900 bbls., at $5 25@$5 85 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $5 90@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, and $7 50@$8 50 for very superior family brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 750 bbls. extra, at $5 10@$6 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is salable and firm, at $3 50@$3 55 for Jersey; $3 75 for Fairfax, ₱ bbl.; sales 200 bbls.

GRAIN—The difficulty of procuring freight-room discourages shippers, and the export inquiry for Wheat is moderate, though buyers have any existing advantage. The reported sales since our last, comprise 81,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Michigan, (new,) at $1 52@$1 56; White Western at $1 40@$1 43; Amber Western, $1 34@$1 36; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 30@$1 34; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 23½@$1 24½; Milwaukee Club, $1 16@$1 23; Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 20, and New White Kentucky at $1 52 ₱ bushel. Corn is depressed and declining. Sales, since our last, 83,000 bushels, at 59c.@60c., for shipping Mixed Western; 53c.@58c. for Eastern do.; 46½c.@52½c. for unsound do., do., and 70c. for White Western, ₱ bushel. Rye continues scarce and wanted at 77c.@84c. ₱ bushel. Barley is unchanged. Oats are in good request, including Canada, at 56c.@57½c.; Western at 55½c.@57c., and State at 57½c.@58½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale is in good demand, at 70c.@80c., for shipment and local use, ₱ 100 ℔s.

HIDES—Receipts and sales have been fair during the week. The movements in the principal kinds, Messrs. H. D. Hull & Co. notice thus: "*Dry Hides*—There has continued a moderate inquiry from the trade, during the week, but the firmness of holders has prevented any large transactions. The parcels that have been sold have realized full quotations, and we can quote no change in prices, though most of the trade are unwilling to buy in advance of their immediate wants, unless at a slight concession. As remittances for most of the stock on hand will have to be made in specie or sterling exchange, importers, in view of the continued unsettled condition of currency, manifest no inclination to recede from their pretensions. *Wet Salted Hides*—In the market for Domestic Slaughters we have no particular change to report, a fair demand prevailing at unaltered rates. The supply continues moderate. Upper Leather Hides are in improved request, at about late rates. *Calcutta Stock*—For Cows there continues a good inquiry, at full prices. The stock in first hands is exhausted. Buffaloes are held above the views of buyers, from whom the demand is active. Receipts for the week have been 36,478 Hides. Sales have been 40,000 hides, including 2,200 dry Buenos Ayres, 20@21 ℔s., at 23c.@23½c., cash, usual selection; 1,500 dry Buenos Ayres, 24 ℔s., at 24½c. cash, usual selection; 4,000 dry Truxillo, 16 ℔s., at 19c., 6 months, rejecting bad hides; 700 dry Maracaibo, 23 ℔s., on private terms; 1,700 dry Porto Cabello, 21 ℔s., on private terms; 500 dry Orinoco, 22 ℔s., on private terms; 492 dry Savanilla, 25 ℔s., at 14c. cash, as they run; 800 dry West Indies, 17 ℔s., on private terms; 13,000 dry Gambia & Bissau, 8 ℔s., on private terms; 7,000 dry Zanzibar, 10 ℔s, on private terms; 5,700 wet salted California, 50 ℔s., at 11c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,100 City and Country Slaughter, 60@75 ℔s., at 8¼c.@8½c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 391,000 (same time last year 525,100—year before, 348,530,) and 465 bales Calcutta Buffalo. The stock includes 160,500 dry Buenos Ayres and Montevideo (hides and kips;) 56,400 dry Rio Grande, (hides and kips;) 29,500 dry Orinoco; 46,000 dry California; 6,000 dry Bogota and Savanilla; 2,000 dry Central American and San Juan, &c.; 1,200 dry West Indies, Para, &c.; 600 dry Matamoras; 3,400 dry Tampico; 16,000 dry Mexican and Vera Cruz; 18,000 dry Porto Cabello and Laguayra; 13,000 dry Gambia and Bissau; 22,000 dry Minos; 2,400 dry Sierre Leone; 1,000 dry New-Orleans; 1,800 dry salted Bahia; 1,000 dry from Marseilles; 1,200 dry from Liverpool; 4,500 wet salted California; 3,000 wet salted Western; 440 wet salted horse; 1,500 wet salted Rio Grande cow; 465 bales Calcutta buffalo."

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at steady prices, including last year's crop, at 15c.@21c. ₱ ℔. The first bale of the new crop has made its appearance in the market to-day, consigned to Parker, Brooks & Co. It was grown in Schoharie County, New-York. Quality good for early picking.

IRON—The demand is limited, but prices are quoted firm. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "There is a very firm feeling in the market for Pig metal, and a steady inquiry. Sales of 800 tons No. 1 Anthracite at $24, four months, and No. 2 at $23, four months. The last sale of Scotch Pig was at $26 ₱ ton, but there is very little offering. In Blooms no change. The rolling-mills throughout the country are generally well supplied with orders for merchant and railroad bars."

LATHS—Eastern are heavy, and quoted down to 95c.@$1 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Has been quiet at former quotations.

LUMBER—A fair demand prevails for Eastern Spruce and Pine, at full prices.

LEATHER—The movements in this line during the week, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—The inquiry during the present week has been only moderate, most of which has come by way of orders from Eastern manufacturers and Western dealers. Prices for prime plump middle and over-weights are barely maintained, and for other descriptions are somewhat easier than hitherto. The receipts were in excess of sales. *Oak Sole*—The demand is improving. With large receipts and fair sales—chiefly to the near-by trade—the stock is kept well assorted for most kinds of oak leather. Week's receipts of sole leather about 58,000 sides." We now quote: Sole, Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 26c.@27c. ₱ ℔.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good middle, 28c.@30c. ₱ ℔.: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 28c.@30c. ₱ ℔.; Oak Western Slaughter, good, 26c.@28c.; Oak light Cropped, good, 30c.@32c. ₱ ℔.; Oak middle Cropped, good, 31c.@33c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock, BuenosAyres, &c., good light, 20c.@21½c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, good middle, 22½c.@23½c. ₱ ℔.: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 22½c.@23½c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock, California, &c., good light, 20c.@21c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 22½c.@23c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 22c.@23c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 19c.@20c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 21c.@22c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock, Orinoco, good heavy, 21c.@22c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 17c.@19c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 11½c.@13c. ₱ ℔.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 24c.@26c. ₱ ℔.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c. ₱ ℔., on six months' credit.

NAVAL STORES—Are in limited request at firmer rates. Spirits Turpentine at $2 25 ₱ gallon; Common Resin at $13 ₱ 280 ℔s.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request at buoyant rates. Sales 1,400 bbls., chiefly at $12 for Mess, and $10@$10 12½ for Prime, ₱ bbl. The Government contract for 10,202 bbls. was awarded at $12 25@$12 50 for Mess, and an average of $11 87½ for Prime Mess, all in iron chime hoops. Cut Meats continue salable and firm, at 5¾c.@6½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4¼c. for Shoulders ₱ ℔. Bacon is in request, at 5½c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. The Government contract was awarded at $7 20@$7 75 ₱ 100 ℔s. Lard continues in good demand, at full rates: sales 1,200 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔. Beef is inquired for and is firm; sales 475. bbls. at $14 87½@$15 12½ for Extra Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Plain Mess ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $19 50@$21 ₱ tierce. The Government contract for Extra Mess was awarded at $13 94@$14 43 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $13 50@$14 75 ₱ bbl. Butter is in fair demand, at 10c@15c. for poor to choice Western, and 12c.@18c. for poor to choice State, ₱ ℔. Cheese is salable at 6½c.@8¾c. ₱ ℔.

RICE—Sales to-day 530 bags Rangoon, part free, at $6 50, but chiefly, in bond, at $4 87½ ₱ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is inactive at unchanged prices.

SKINS—Deer continue in request, though manufacturers and dealers manifest extreme reluctance toward paying the high prices demanded by importers. Sales of 10,000 ℔s, Para, on private terms. For Goat, also, the demand continues active, principally for heavy stock, of which the supply is light. Sales of Tampico are restricted by the firmness of holders, who refuse to sell unless at a considerable advance over late rates. Sales 100 bales Tampico, part at 46c. cash; 50 bales Curacoa at 30c.@32c. ₱ ℔.; 12,000 Maracaibo, 100 ℔s. average, at 18c., 6 months, and 11 bales damaged Vera Cruz, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 340 hhds., including Cuba at 8¼c.@8½c., and Porto Rico at 8¾c., and New-Orleans at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 ℔s. at 10¼c.@10⅝c. ₱ ℔.

TIN—Has been lightly dealt in at former prices.

TOBACCO—The principal inquiry is for Kentucky, which is firm. Sales, 647 hhds. Kentucky at 11c.@19c.; and 42 cases Seed Leaf at 11½c. ₱ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Has been in more request, mainly for export, at full prices.

WHISKY—Sales, 600 bbls., in lots, at 31c.@32c.; also 60 bbls. Suits' Bourbon (1856) at 75c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market was active and buoyant, especially for low and medium grades, during most of the week, but it closed heavily. The reported sales comprise 230,000 ℔s. domestic fleece and pulled, within a range of from 48½c.@62½c.; also, some 3,000 bales foreign, mostly Mediterranean, at 28c.@45c. for washed, and 20c.@30c. for unwashed, ₱ ℔. In Boston business has been quite brisk, sales having been made of 350,000 ℔s. domestic fleece and pulled, at from 55c.@65c. for fleece and pulled; 200 bales Entre Rios and Azaria, 316 bales washed African, and 2,865 bales Mediterranean, South American, East India and Cape, at full prices as to quality. The sales of foreign and domestic, the past week, foot up near 2,000,000 ℔s. In Philadelphia an unusually large business has been transacted, the reported sales amounting to 600,000 ℔s. domestic, at 55c.@60c. for fine, and 65c.@70c. for common and half blood, including 100,000 ℔s. California on private terms. Some holders of coarse wools have advanced their prices 5c.@6c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—The scarcity of vessels and the high claims of ship-owners seriously check engagements. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 14d.; Corn, 13d.@13½d.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.; Butter and Cheese, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Tallow, 37s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Bacon and Lard, 42s. 6d.@45s.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Tallow, 40s. ₱ ton. For London—Flour, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@14d. ₱ bush.; Pork, 5s. ₱ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₱ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s., and by steamer at 70s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@42s. 6d.; Tallow, 37s. 6d.@40s. ₱ ton. For Cork and orders—A bark, with Wheat, at 15d. ₱ bush.; and a brig, with do., at 10s. 6d. ₱ quarter. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been a British brig, 136 tons, to Antwerp or Havre, 1,700 bbls., Petroleum, 9s; a British brig to a direct port in Portugal, Wheat 14d.; a ship, 1,015 tons, 1,500 tons coal to San Francisco, $16; one, 1,349 tons, to same port, 2,000 tons coal, $16 50; one, 957, and one, 894 tons, to Panama, coal, about $15; a British brig, 1,800 bbls., to the Windward, 90c.; one, 138 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,900; one, 150 tons, to Demerara and back from Turks Islands, $2,000; one, 171 tons, to Porto Rico and back, $2,200; one, 1,600 bbls., to West Indies and back, $1,800; one, 1,400 bbls., same voyage, $1,650; a bark, 312 tons, to Havana, $4,000.

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### Mails Close at the Post-Office.

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| North Mails close at | 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| South Mails close at | 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M. |
| Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) | 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. |
| Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P.M. | |

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**FOR SALE**—IN VILLAGE OF MADISON, MORris County, N. J., the beautiful country residence of Rev. Samuel L. Tuttle. Contains 14 acres of land, and abounds in fruit of all kinds. The house contains 16 rooms, together with out-buildings, all new, situated on high ground, overlooking the country for 20 miles or more. The house is situated in a grove of wood, interspersed with about 500 evergreens, laid out with gravel walks, &c., and is one of the most desirable country places to be found in New-Jersey. For a full description of this property, please call at No. 15 John-st., New-York on JAMES H. HUNTING, where a full description of said property may be seen.

Also, a number of large and small farms, village houses and lots, for sale.

For information, call on S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House, Madison, Morris Co., N. J.

**FOR SALE**—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 423 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 58 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st., well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the dépôt, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

**ORANGE, N. J.**—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

**TO LET OR LEASE**—A HANDSOME PRIVATE residence, at Fort Washington, consisting of 7 acres of land, a dwelling-house, with gas, water, furnace, &c., throughout; greenhouse, stable, gardener's cottage, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.**—A WIDOW lady and daughter, natives of New-York, and respectably connected, desire to rent a first-class furnished house from a respectable family who would receive the rent in board, and give privilege of taking a few other select boarders. References exchanged. Address F. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

**FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED**—AT A moderate rent, between 14th and 34th sts. Address, with full particulars, C., care of S. H. Pickett, No. 104 Broadway.

**SMALL HOUSE WANTED, ABOUT SEPT.** 15, in a good location; four or five bedrooms; not higher than 30th or 35th-st.; rent $400 to $450 per annum. Address LONDON, Box No. 155, *Times* Office.

## FURNITURE.

**ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.**—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

**SOMETHING NEW.**—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

**AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY**—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3: others proportionately cheap.

## DRY GOODS.

**THE POPULAR STOCKS**

OF

SILKS, SHAWLS, LACES,

EMBROIDERIES, DRESS GOODS,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

BROWN AND BLEACHED SHIRTINGS,

LINENS, SHEETINGS,

WHITE GOODS, &c.,

Will be found complete in all their usual variety.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

**A. T. STEWART & CO.**

Will open on MONDAY, Aug. 25,

10 cases POULT DE SOIE FACONNE.

8 cases Extra Rich figured MOIRE ANTIQUE.

2 cases ROBES A FACON.

Being the choice of their first exhibition of

PARIS AND LYONS NOVELTIES

FOR FALL SALES.

AGENCY FOR THE

**NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS,**

MADE TO ORDER OR READY MADE.

The cheapest, finest and best fitting Shirts made in the City.

Also, a new and choice assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, Comprising all the novelties of late importations, at the Shirt and Collar dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

THEODORE C. GRANNIS,
Agent.

**R. H. MACY.**

Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF

Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, white Goods,

Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods.

Lace Curtains, French Flowers,

Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.

Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,

Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, cheaper than any house in the City.

**GREAT ATTRACTION!**

UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES,
and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.

$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS. MARKED DOWN.

$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.

$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

**R. H. MACY,**
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
Opening full stock of FALL COLORS LADIES' FRENCH KID GLOVES, cheaper than any house in the City.

**R. H. MACY.**
Opening new FALL ASSORTMENT FRENCH FLOWERS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c., &c.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

**R. H. MACY.**
Opening WHITE GOODS, LINEN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at tariff prices!!
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

**R. H. MACY.**
Opening FULL STOCK of FALL HAT RIBBONS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, &c., all the desirable shades. A full line of BLACK and COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, at old prices.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

**R. H. MACY.**
Opening FALL STOCK of HOSIERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, CORSETS, SKIRTS, &c., &c.

**R. H. MACY,**
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

**LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH** for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.

ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

**NOTICE.**—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

## FARMS.

**FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES**—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

**FARM WANTED.**—FIRST-CLASS STORE PROPerty on Greenwich, near Fulton-st., New-York, and Brooklyn property will be exchanged for a first-class farm, with stock, crops, &c., not over 150 miles from this City, to be well watered and wooded and in good fence, good house, plenty of fruit, and convenient to churches, schools, &c., and not less than 80 or 100 acres of good land. Address Box No. 36 Williamsburgh Post-office, L. I., or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st.

**FOR SALE**—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

**VALUABLE FARM OF 115 ACRES AT AUCTION.**—WM. H. HOLLY will sell at auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, Aug. 28, 1862, at 3 P. M., the above valuable property, situated in Stamford, Conn., three miles from dépôt, thirty-four miles from New-York. House, barns and outbuildings; three large orchards; well fenced and watered; on high ground, having a splendid view of the Sound; $6,000 can remain on mortgage, at six per cent. For particulars apply to S. SEELY, No. 31 Wall-st., New-York, office of J. W. Gregory. N. B.—Sale positive.

**WANTED TO EXCHANGE**—A FARM OF 41½ acres, in Fulton County, N. Y., finely situated, adjoining a manufacturing village. House and barn built five years ago. Male and female seminaries and church in the village. Would be exchanged for a residence with six to ten acres, situated within an hour and a half of this City. New-Jersey preferred. Difference given or required, according to the value of the place. Address Box No. 2,196 Philadelphia Post-office.

**WANTED TO HIRE**—A SMALL FARM, WITH house and barn, within six miles of this City. Address Box No. 226 Post-office, stating terms, location, &c.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**A SMALL FAMILY CAN ACCOMMODATE** gentlemen with pleasant rooms, including partial board if required. Apply at No. 116 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

**AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.,** near Madison-av., pleasant furnished rooms to let, with partial or full board.

**BOARD WANTED IN A PLAIN PRIVATE** family, living in a respectable location, below 34th-st., by a young man, for his family of four persons, where they can have the privileges of a home; none who take other boarders need answer; terms must be moderate. Address H. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

**BOARDING.**—A FAMILY, ALSO SINGLE GENtlemen, may obtain desirable rooms, with board, by applying at No. 58 West 23d-st. Reference required.

**BOARDING.**—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED rooms to let with board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, in a pleasant neighborhood, No. 54 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

**BOARDING.**—GOOD ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with board, at No. 37 West 28th-st. House and location first-class. Terms satisfactory. References exchanged.

**BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—Pleasant rooms, with board, may be obtained in a private family, by applying at No. 102 Henry-st. The situation is desirable, being within five minutes of Wall and Fulton Ferries. Unexceptionable reference required.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.**—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

**BROOKLYN**—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

**BROOKLYN.**—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be let to a family of three or four persons, with board, and well furnished, for $100 per month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

**BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.**—A FINE ROOM FOR a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at No. 87 Henry-st.; a few minutes' walk to the ferries; dinner at 6 o'clock; terms reasonable.

**VERY PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE** had, with board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**PAVILION HOTEL,**

ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This favorite Family Hotel, having been crowded so far during the Summer season by its old friends and patrons, has now a few rooms to let for families, &c.

No better Sea Bathing can be found anywhere. Apply, for terms, &c, to R. BAINBRIDGE, the Proprietor, as above.

**CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.**—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wishes a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would have no objection to taking care of children. Can be seen at No. 131 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

**AS CHAMBERMAID.**—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable Protestant girl, to do chamberwork, take care of children and do plain sewing. Call or address No. 112 East 23d-st. Has best of City reference.

**AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing or sewing, by a very genteel girl; is a very superior fine washer and ironer, and a thorough waitress; has lived two years and nine months in her last place, and is highly recommended for her disposition, character and efficiency. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and assist in washing; no objection to a boarding-house; would go a short distance in the country; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

**AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.**—Situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, of obliging disposition, who can be seen at her present place, No. 186 10th-st., near 2d-av.

**AS COPYIST, &c.**—A LADY, WHO WRITES A plain business hand, would like a situation in an office or wholesale store as copyist or otherwise. Would be willing, at a moderate salary, to take the place of a man who has enlisted for the war. Address for one week WRITER, Station B, New-York Post-office.

**AS COOKS.**—A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTEStant cook, as also an English Protestant cook, with the highest testimonials as to character, capability, &c., are both desirous of obtaining situations in private families. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S, 307 4th-av.

**AS COOK.**—A SITUATION WANTED IN A PRIvate family as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; no objections to a short distance in the country; the best of City references given. Call at No. 124 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**AS COOK, &c.**—A COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as first cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good bread and pastry baker; would assist in washing; has best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework, by a Protestant young woman, with the best City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

**AS COOK, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &c.**—Wanted, situations, by two young American Protestant women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse; would go separate or together, in the City or country; best of reference given. Call, till engaged, at No. 306 Mott-st., near Bleecker.

**AS COOK, &c.**—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, with excellent City references, a situation as cook, and do coarse washing; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, pastry, soups and game; wages, $8 to $10. Call or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—SITuation wanted for a most respectable Protestant young woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to do general housework; will be found to be a thorough, good servant; can give excellent City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly two years. Can be seen at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the Mountain.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation in a small private family; is a good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good baker; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 73 West 27th-st., in the rear.

**AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.**—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; is an excellent baker; or would go as laundress in a private family; a comfortable situation more the object than high wages; has no objections to the country. Can be seen until engaged at No. 226 Mulberry-st., first floor, front room.

**AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS**—EXPERIENCED NURSES, WAITRESSES, LAUNDRESSES AND HOUSEMAIDS.—Situations are required immediately, for a number of experienced and most respectable servants in the above capacities, whose references are to some of the first families in Brooklyn. MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, (formerly of Tillary-st.)

**AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.**—Wanted, a situation, for a most deserving, capable girl, either as cook or general servant; is a nice cook, understands all kinds of housework, and an excellent washer and ironer, neat, economical and well recommended from her last places. Wages moderate; city or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**AS FIRST RATE COOK.**—WANTED, A SITUation by a first class meat and pastry cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to a first class boarding-house, or to go a short distance in the country; best of reference given. Apply at No. 39 5th-st., near 2d-av., front door, for two days.

**AS LADY'S MAID, &c.**—A YOUNG ENGLISH woman wishes a situation as thorough lady's maid and French and Spanish hair-dresser; is a superior dressmaker, and does up fine lace; is a very good plain workwoman; has the very best of City reference; none but first-class families need apply; French, English and American can apply. Call for two days at No. 299 West 18th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

**AS NURSE.**—A SITUATION WANTED BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse; can take the entire management of a baby from its birth; or would attend an elderly lady; is a good plain sewer; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 458 West 35th-st., in the basement, between 9th and 10th avs.

**AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.**—A REspectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 244 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, first floor.

**AS SEAMSTRESS.**—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress; is a neat shirtmaker, and can do all kinds of family sewing; is willing to make herself useful; will go out by the day, or take work at home by hand or machine. Call at No. 101 West 25th-st., rear house, top floor.

**AT THE OLD OFFICE, NO. 149 GRAND-ST.,** continue to keep first-class servants for the City or country on hand. Professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, chambermaids and waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework, men servants. Wanted, a number of excellent servants.

**GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNdance** and variety, with investigated characters and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible House.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

### MALES.

**AS COACHMAN.**—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable single man, as coachman; long experienced in this City, in which he has lived with some of the first families; best of City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., or a note can be addressed to T., at that place.

**AS GARDENER.**—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man with a small family; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening; has had twelve years' practical experience in this country, and several years in first class places in Scotland; wishes to make himself generally agreeable and accommodating; has first class reference; can refer to last employer, who will give every satisfaction as to capability, trustworthiness and general good character. Address GARDENER, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

## HELP WANTED.

**A BOY WANTED**—IN A LAWYER'S OFFICE, to copy and run of errands. Address, in handwriting of applicant, stating wages required, &c., W. T., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

**A BOY.**—WANTED, A SMART BOY IN A MERchant's office; one who writes a fair hand and resides with his parents; salary, $50 for first year. Address, in his own handwriting, Box No. 1,172 Post-office.

**A FARMER AND GARDENER.**—WANTED, a good man to take charge of a country place—if married, wife could be employed as laundress. The situation is desirable, and place near the City. Address, and say where formerly employed, to COUNTRY PLACE FARMER, Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

**A HOUSEKEEPER.**—WANTED, A WIDOW lady, past middle age, accustomed to housekeeping, to take charge of the domestic arrangements of a large school near New-York. Apply on Wednesday next, to A. B. THOMAS, 913 Broadway, between 1 and 2 o'clock.

**TWO SALESMEN WANTED**—IN A FANCY Dry-Goods Jobbing House. Those well acquainted with the trade, and who can introduce customers, and willing to devote their whole time to the interests of the house, (none others need apply,) may address, with reference, Box No. 3,389 Post-office.

**WANTED**—IN A MANUFACTURER'S OFFICE, a lad about 16 years old; must be quick at figures, write well, reside with parents in Brooklyn. W. D. Address in handwriting of applicant, with references, Box No. 1,984 New-York Post-office.

**WANTED**—A CLERK FOR A SUGAR REFINERY, salary $10 per week; 6 men for steamers; 2 boys for trades. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

## TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET**—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

**TO RENT**—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 300 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

**TO LET**—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 38 feet, at No. 99 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of O. NEWCOMB, No. 21 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

**TO LET**—A SMALL WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE in a good neighborhood; terms moderate. Apply at No. 268 4th-av., corner 21st-st., in the store.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MRS. WILLIAMES'**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. Mrs. W. will be at home on 1st of September. All letters adressed as above will receive prompt attention.

**THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE**
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

**MISS HAINES**
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
No. 10 Gramercy Park,
(East 20th-st.,)
Will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

**MISS KENNEDY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,**
NO. 20 EAST 25TH-ST.,
Between Madison and 4th-avs.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17. French is the language of the school. The terms will be as reasonable as possible. For circulars, &c., apply at the above address.

**PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,**
AT WESTCHESTER, PENN.—FOR BOARDERS ONLY,

Will be opened on THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1862. It was chartered by the Legislature, with full collegiate powers. In the capacious buildings, which were erected and furnished at a cost of over sixty thousand dollars, are arrangements for the comfortable quartering and subsisting of 150 Cadets. A corps of competent and experienced teachers will give their undivided attention to the Educational Department, and aim to make their instruction thorough and practical. The Department of Studies embraces the following courses: Primary, Commercial and Scientific Collegiate and Military. The moral training of Cadets will be carefully attended to.

For circulars, apply to J. W. Fowler, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st.; John R. Brown, Esq., No. 5 Coenties-slip, New-York, or to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President, Westchester Penn.

**MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,**
STAMFORD, CONN.

The school opens on the 10th of September.

Terms—For board, and tuition in the English, Ancient and Modern Languages, Vocal Music and in Drawing, $250 per year; pupils under 13, $225 per year.

No extra charges whatever, except for music, painting, books and stationery.

A new seminary is being built, and the entire establishment, with a gymnasium, will be completed by the opening of the ensuing term.

For circulars, apply to Miss AIKEN, Principal.
Stamford, Aug. 20.

**MRS. WILLIAM CALLENDER'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 32 East 21st-st., three doors east from Broadway, will open on FRIDAY, Sept. 19. Mrs. CALLENDER refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York; Rev. Edward Y. Higbee, D. D., Rev. Geo. H. Houghton, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, LL.D., Columbia College; Messrs. Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert S. Hone, Denning Duer, A. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George C. Anthon, Henry Van Schaick, Fred. G. Foster, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. C. will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING
**FEMALE SEMINARY.**
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York.

Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Willet McCord.

The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16.

Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 8 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

**MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,**
Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 38th-st.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Will reopen Sept. 17.
Madame C M. B. will be at home from Sept. 8.
Circulars at Beers & Co.'s, No. 701 Broadway; Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

**MRS. AND MISS STEERS'**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

**MISS BEAN**

Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies,
No. 141 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meantime letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

**VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE,**

An English and French family and day school for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 18. For full information, see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 1. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

**EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL.**
M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J.

The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal, at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day *via* Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

**MADAME F. REICHARD'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

**MRS. LEVERETT'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

**MISS HAVENS'**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 250 Madison-av., between 39th and 40th sts.,
Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th.
School Circulars may be had at her residence.

**MISS J. C. O'FARRELL'S**

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, White Plains, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1862.

**BENJAMIN MASON'S**
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.,
Now in session. Circulars at 36 Nassau and 574 Broadway.

**BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE**—AT Bedford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, Office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar sts., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane; Anson D. F. Randolph, No. 683 Broadway, or address Principal.

**BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.**—Fifty minutes, by Morris and Essex Railroad, from New-York. At this finely-located school boys receive a thorough business education, and have a good home. Limited number of scholars, eight; two vacancies are open. Parents are invited to call and see for themselves. Terms—$160 per annum; $40 per term. Address the Principal, Mr. HERDSMAN, Bloomfield, N. J.

**TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.**—THIS INSTItution offers the accumlated advantages of nearly fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, New-York.

**MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE,** Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches, and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

**JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH,** English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 884 Broadway.

**THE NEXT SESSION OF ERASMUS HALL,** Flatbush, L. I.,—a select family school for boys,—will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 1. For circulars, &c., address the Principal,

Rev. W. W. HOWARD, A. M.

**MOUNTAIN-VIEW SEMINARY**—FISHkill Landing, on the Hudson.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars may be had at IVISON, PHINNEY & CO.'S, 50 Walker-st., or of the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

**MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW,** N. Y.—A family boarding-school for fifteen boys. Beautiful location. Opens Sept. 1.

LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

**THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING** and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 96 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

**GARDNER INSTITUTE.**—DAY AND BOARDing school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 16. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

**FLUSHING INSTITUTE**—A BOARDING School for boys, at Flushing, L. I.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

**BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL**—NO. 163 MAIN-st., Orange, N. J., will commence its next session on Sept. 1. Address for a circular E. W. BECKWITH, A. M.

**GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG** Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

**MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER** Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

**MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH** school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

**HILLSIDE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG** LADIES, Norwalk, Conn. For Circulars address the Principal, Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MRS. MACAULAY'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

**FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE**
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, College and business. A pupil can enter when six years of age, and remain till he is twenty. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 16.

ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

**MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**

Offers unsurpassed educational advantages, while a new and elegant building, tastefully furnished, will afford the accommodations and attractions of a delightful home. Number of pupils limited to twenty. Annual expense, including the usual extras in regular course, $400; exclusive of extras, $270. For circulars address the Principal, C. G. HAZELTINE, Morristown, N. J.

**"WHERE ARE THE SCHOOLS?"**

Parents and guardians may find, at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 BROADWAY, circulars of several GOOD SCHOOLS for their free use.

Families and Schools supplied, without charge, with well-qualified teachers, for any department of instruction.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., EDUCATIONAL AGENTS.

**MRS. L. A. SHEPHERD'S**

Young Ladies' French and English Boarding and Day School, Clifton, Staten Island, will reopen Sept. 25. Circulars and references may be obtained of John Appleton, No. 443 Broadway; A. S. Barnes, No. 51 John-st., N. Y., or as above.

**FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE**

Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $39 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING Fort Edward, N. Y.

**MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S**
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 53 West 33d-st.,

Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

**MISS PORTER'S SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN,**
No. 1,219 Broadway,
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.
Applications to the above address will receive attention after 1st September.

**THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**
Nos. 435, 437 & 439 5th-av., New-York, will reopen WEDNESDAY, September 10.
For circulars, address,
H. M. PIERCE, Principal.

**POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.**—The next Academic year commences on the first Wednesday in September, and continues forty-three weeks. The Trustees do not deem it necessary to enumerate the superior advantages afforded young ladies at this institution for acquiring a thorough and, at the same time, finished education. It is sufficient to say that they retain their Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M., with a corps of twelve accomplished assistants; and that the same faithful and devoted efforts will be made by them for the future which have given this institution a rank among the best Female Seminaries of the land. Parents confiding their daughters to the care of Mr. and Mrs. Wright may be assured that every attention necessary, either to their comfort or happiness in a refined and Christian Home, will be bestowed upon them. For particulars, we refer to our catalogue, which may be had of the Principal, or

H. D. VARICK, Secretary of Trustees.
Poughkeepsie, Aug. 12, 1862.

**COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY**—POUGHkeepsie-on-the-Hudson. This very select family school, for the education of a limited number of young ladies, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Mr. J. Ernest Perring, the celebrated tenor, and Mr. Fred. Rondel, Associate of the National Academy of Design, are among the instructors exclusively engaged.

Reference is made to Rev. Drs. Chauncey and Geer, Rev. Morgan Dix, Mr. Jas. Winslow, of Winslow, Lanier & Co.; Mr. R. C. Crocheron, No. 68 Murray-st.; and Mr. R. Storrs Willis. Catalogues may be had at Randolph's and at Appleton's, or by post, of the Rector,

Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M.

**FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE,** corner of 170th-st. and Kingsbridge road. French is the language of the school. Daily tuition in Spanish and German. Particular care to the English branches. Collegiate course. Commercial studies, higher mathematics, chemistry and metallurgy, under the direction of Prof. Estevez, Graduate Engineer of the Imperial School of Mines in Paris. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground. Laboratory and mineralogical cabinet. Boarders admitted during vacations. Reopens Sept. 8. LESPINASSE & ESTEVEZ, Principals.

**THE PRESCOTT SEMINARY,** BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, will reopen in Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on the first day of September next. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores of the City, or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal.

**FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.,** Wm. Williams, Principal. Number limited to twelve. $40 per term. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 1, Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

**NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR** School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with refurnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University.

ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

**THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE**—No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL.D., President, Mrs. Parks, Misses Brewster and Ferris, Principals, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

**MONS. L. DE GRANDVAL'S FRENCH AND** English Boarding School, classical and commercial, Hudson-terrace, Hoboken, N. J., re-opens Sept. 1. Terms $200 per annum.

**MAPLE HALL**—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

**CITY BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL**—No. 85 Macdougal-st. Parents and guardians wishing to place children where they can acquire a thorough English education, with the requisite accomplishments, may depend on receiving satisfaction at this establishment. School will reopen Sept. 1. Terms moderate.

**CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED** in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. S. B. TREVORR.

L. B. PREVOST.

**THE GRAMMAR-SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE** will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 1. The Classical Department will be under the immediate care of Rev. G. W. Bacon, A. M., as Sub-Rector.

**THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN** their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

## TEACHERS.

**AS TEACHER.**—A LADY WHO HAS HAD NINE years' experience in teaching, under circumstances most favorable to her accomplishment in the art, wishes a situation as Principal of a small school, or as assistant in a large one, to teach English branches, and French also, if desired. Satisfactory reference will be furnished. Address L. A., Perth Amboy, N. J.

**A YOUNG LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW** more pupils for piano and singing. Particular attention paid to beginners. Terms moderate. Apply personally, at No. 136 East 21st st.

**A LADY TEACHER OF FRENCH AND** Music, desires an engagement, either in a school or as family governess. Address Box No. 350, Springfield, Mass.

**AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU,** No. 561 Broadway.—Schools supplied with competent teachers, and parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. Teachers of music, military tactics and classics wanted. References: Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

**TEACHERS WANTED.**—REQUIRED, SEPT. 8, in a school near the City, two ladies; one to instruct in the English branches, salary $400 and board; the other for music, drawing and painting, salary $500 and board. State where educated, age, experience, church connection and references. Address, for one week, with stamp, A. M., Box No. 188, office New-York *Tribune*.

**WANTED**—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING school, a few miles from the City of New-York, a lady to teach Music, Mathematics, Latin and English Grammar. Best testimonials required. Services to commence on the 1st day of September next. Address A. B., Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.

**WANTED**—A FRENCH LADY, AS RESIDENT teacher of her own language and music, in a select seminary on the Brooklyn side. Apply to Mr. LOWE, No. 823 Broadway.

## AUCTION SALES.

**QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.**

Baltimore, Aug. 19, 1862.

A large amount of CORN and a quantity of OATS, condemned as unfit for Government use, will be offered for sale at PUBLIC AUCTION at "WEST WAREHOUSES" and LOCUST POINT, on TUESDAY, 26th day of August, 1862. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at West Warehouses.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

JAMES BELGER,
Colonel and Quartermaster.

[*New-York Times*, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and Cincinnati *Commercial* please copy four times.]

## WRITING MACHINES.

**THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR** WRITING MACHINE,

Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.

No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

## MACHINERY, &C.

**TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS** of Stationery, Portable Engines, Boilers, Flax, Hemp, Oakum, Rope machinery, No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines constantly on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

## FINANCIAL.

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES, GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,** Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

**EDWARD KING,** (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD**

**NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.**—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.

L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

**OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.**—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18, 1862.

**NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.**—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that books of transfer have been opened at the Agency in New-York. Stockholders who wish their stock registered in the New-York books will please forward their certificates to this Office or to WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Transfer Agents, New-York. G. W. CASS, President.

**WANTED—ATLANTIC MUTUAL SCRIP OF 1861** or 1862; Great Western Insurance Scrip of all years; Pacific Mutual; Chicago City Bonds Water or Sewer Loan; Milwaukee and Watertown 1st mortgage Bonds American Telegraph Company Stock; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Bonds issued to Sunbury and Erie Railroad; also, fractional certificates of St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad 1st bonds at 90, by SATTERLEE & CO., No. 49 Exchange-place, New-York.

**NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.**—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

SARATOGA AND WHITEHALL RAILROAD GENERAL OFFICE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug. 20, 1862.

**THE COUPONS FALLING DUE ON THE** 1st September next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Bank of the State of New-York. WM. H. WARREN, Treasurer.

**DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS** to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

**CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO** City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.**—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $103,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board. RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE** and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE** Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.

The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 25th inst. By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.

**DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand. JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

## SAVINGS BANKS

**MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,** No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF** 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

## PROPOSALS.

**SEALED PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL** be received by the School Officers of the First Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 3d day day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Ward School-house No. 29, situated at Nos. 97 and 99 Greenwich-st., First Ward. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Furniture." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposals will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

Dated Aug. 20, 1862.

LEWIS NOLTE, JOHN S. SCULLY, JOHN CASEY, Committee on School Furniture.

**TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL** be received until 12 o'clock M. on the 28th day of August, 1862, for enlarging the northwest Executive Building (War Department.)

Plans and specifications can be examined from the 22d of this month, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., at room of JOHN POTTS, Esq., Chief Clerk of the War Department.

Bidders will state the time by which they propose to put the building under roof again, and the time when they will complete the whole work.

In awarding the contract, time will be considered as well as money. The bids will be directed to the Secretary of War, and indorsed, "Proposals for Enlarging the War Office."

The right is reserved to reject any bid which, for any cause, it shall not be deemed for the interest of the Government to accept.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Aug. 20, 1862.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, August 18, 1862.

**TO CONTRACTORS—SEALED PROPOSALS,** indorsed "Proposal for sewer in Vestry-street, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., of Saturday, August 30, 1862:

For the construction of a sewer in Vestry-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street.

Blank forms for the bids, and all other necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

**WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT.—PROPOSALS** will be received at this Department until 12 o'clock M. on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of August, for completing the distributing reservoir of the Washington Aqueduct. Plans and specifications may be seen after the 12th of August.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Reservoir, and directed to "Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WALTER J. SMITH, Chief Clerk.

OFFICE OF WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, Aug. 6, 1862.

**PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL** the 26th day of August, 1862, for the completion of the auxiliary pipe vault of the Washington Aqueduct.

Plans and specifications can be obtained at this office.

Proposals to be sealed, indorsed "Proposals for Pipe Vault," and addressed to "Hon. CALEB B. SMITH, Secretary of the Interior, Washington."

WM. R. HUTTON, Chief Engineer.

**TO SMOKERS—MULTUM IN PARVO. PATENT TELESCOPIC SMOKING TUBE AND COMPRESSED CHARGES.**

On receipt of one dollar, we will send one of our Patent Tubes and fifty charges. These charges are made of pure Havana tobacco, and are equal to the best imported cigars. The tubes represent a cigar perfectly, and will last for years. To Agents a liberal discount will be made. Call or send for a circular. (stamp inclosed.)

WM. A. LUDDEN & CO., No. 12 Barclay-st.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building receiving basin and culvert at the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street and Second-avenue; basin and culvert northwest corner Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue; sewer in Cherry-street, from James-slip to Roosevelt-street, and flagging and reflagging in Thirty-seventh-street, between Madison and Lexington avenues. Also, in Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on the west side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, and north side of 57th-street, from Second-avenue to a point about two hundred and eighty feet west therefrom; both sides of Third-avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets; both sides of Cherry-street, between Roosevelt-street and James-slip; southerly side of Chambers-street, between Batavia-street and James-slip; west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth streets; east side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, and both sides of Thirty-seventh-street, from Fourth avenue to a point about two hundred and five feet west.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

### CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; receiving basins and culverts in Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; sewer in Leroy-street, between Bleecker-street and Bedford-street; sewer in Cherry-street, between Jackson and No. 404 Cherry-street; building receiving basin and culvert at the northwest corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of First-avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets; both sides of Worth-street, between Hudson-street and Broadway; both sides of West Broadway and Church-street, between Worth and Thomas streets, and south side of Thomas-street, between West Broadway and Church-street; both sides of Leroy-street, between Bleecker and Bedford streets; both sides of Cherry-street, from Jackson-street to a point four hundred feet eight inches or thereabouts, west, and on the west side of Broadway, between Thirty fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement, New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Aug. 22, 1862.

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.**—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others, holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by vendue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, dépôts, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.

A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:

RAILROAD.

which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.

BRIDGES

There are five bridges. All are substantially built, save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.

TERMS OF SALE.

The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:

The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deducting therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; or which shares or dividends the said indorsement shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money bid by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.

The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.

Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is held.

WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, Philadelphia.

OFFICE OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, August 19, 1862.

**CORPORATION NOTICE.**—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the following matters have been presented to the Board of Councilmen, and referred to the appropriate committees, to wit:

Petition for sewer in Forty-seventh street, from the easterly side of Eleventh avenue to the North River;

Resolution for sewer in Essex street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; and

Resolution for the paving with trap-blocks of Thirty-seventh street from Fifth to Madison avenue, the property-owners to pay one half of the cost thereof.

All persons interested in the above or either of them, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Contract Clerk, at this office, on or before Saturday, August 30, 1862.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
THOMAS B. TAPPEN,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

**THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE** Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

**THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT** of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

## MARBLE WORKS.

**MARBLE MANTELS.**

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

**LADIES' HOME FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.**—The Board of Directors beg leave to remind their friends and the public of the urgent necessities of more than 100 sick and wounded soldiers now under their care. They are daily expecting large accessions. Money, flannel and plain cotton shirts, canton-flannel drawers, pantaloons, slippers, and calico gowns, are very much needed. Provisions, delicacies, wines and liquors, will be thankfully received at the "Home," corner of Lexington-av. and 51st-st. All articles sent to the American Express Co., corner Hudson and Jay sts., and Nos. 124 and 542 Broadway, will be sent free of charge.

## MEDICAL.

**AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES,** married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility. Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

**PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER** has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attached it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages. 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

**PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE** shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place

**SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY** consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

**DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y.** University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

**IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.**—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.: FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE** confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

**A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE**—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

**TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL** letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Drs. TRALL and JACKSON'S great work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

**THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.**—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

**NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND,** M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 269. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 31 East 27th-st., (late of No. 658 Broadway.)

**FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN** and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

**EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF** the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

**DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES** the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

**DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

**DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING** of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. J. N. PHELPS' Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 848 New-York Post-office.

**IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE** treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

**MEN OLD TOO SOON, NERVOUS, OR IMPOTENT.**—Send to Box No. 3,606 Post-office, New-York City, for a copy of "Facts for the Feeble." By Dr. F. HOLLICK, Author and Lecturer. Will be sent gratis, and post-paid, anywhere. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours, 10 till 2 o'clock.

**SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR.** WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

**SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820**—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

**SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S** Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 33 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

**A CARD.—DR. J. R. NEWTON, PHYSICIAN FOR** chronic diseases, having left New-York, Dr. J. J. EDWARDS, Psychologist, succeeds him in treating dyspepsia, rheumatism, contractions, paralysis, female weakness, nervous debility, &c., without medicine, at No. 101 West 12th-st., corner 6th-av.

**SHEET IRON.—POLISHED BELGIAN, PATENT** polished imitation Russia, "R G," American and English sheet-iron, for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., No. 215 Water-st., and No. 119 Beekman.

**WANTED—OLD PATENT MEDICINE VIALS,** books, pamphlets, pots or boxes; a liberal price paid. Also, a smart man, accustomed to peddle patent medicines. Address Box No. 4,596 Post-office.

## SHIPPING.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR,

AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

| | |
|---|---|
| SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins. | CHINA, Capt. Anderson. |
| PERSIA, Capt. Lott. | ASIA, Capt. Cook. |
| ARABIA, Capt. Stone. | EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch. |
| AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. | CANADA, Capt. Muir. |
| AMERICA, Capt. Moodie. | NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie. |

AUSTRALASIAN.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage .......... $150
Second Cabin Passage .......... 85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage .......... $125
Second Cabin Passage .......... 70

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.** Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO, NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

**STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN,** WALTER PATON, Commander, WILL BE DISPATCHED

| FROM LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, | FROM NEW-YORK, |
|---|---|
| SATURDAY, Aug. 16. | TUESDAY, Sept. 9. |
| WEDNESDAY Oct. 1. | SATURDAY, Oct. 25. |
| TUESDAY, Nov. 18. | THURSDAY, Dec. 11. |

First Cabin, from .......... $110 to $155

Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.

Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.

Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half.

Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.

Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For freight and passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

**STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)**—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW .......... SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
KANGAROO .......... SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
CITY OF WASHINGTON .......... SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First cabin | $85 | Steerage | $35 |
| First cabin to London | 90 | Steerage to London | 38 |
| First cabin to Paris | 95 | Steerage to Paris | 43 |
| First cabin to Hamburg | 95 | Steerage to Hamburg | 40 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.

For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London, to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.**—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer ANGLO-SAXON, Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 30. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP** *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTER, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.

For Freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

**ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA—FOR LIVERPOOL.**—The SCOTIA, JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 27th instant.

A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the SCOTIA, from 7½ to 8½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

None but passengers can be taken on board.

The PERSIA will sail 10th September.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE OF MEETING OF COMMISSIONERS.

The undersigned Commissioners named in the act of the Thirty-seventh Congress of the United States of America, entitled "An Act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to Secure to the Government the use of the same for Postal, Military and other Purposes," in pursuance of the provisions of said Act, and of the Act of said Thirty-seventh Congress, supplementary to and amendatory of said first-mentioned Act, hereby give notice that the first meeting of the Board of Commissioners mentioned in said first-mentioned Act will be held at Bryan Hall, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, on the first Tuesday of September next at 12 o'clock at noon.

James Dunning, John M. Wood, Edwin Noyes, Joseph Eaton, *of Maine*; Joseph A. Gilmore, Charles W. Woodman, *of New-Hampshire*; Henry H. Baxter, George W. Collamer, Henry Keyes, Thomas H. Canfield, *of Vermont*; William H. Swift, Samuel T. Dana, John Bertram, Franklin S. Stevens, Edward R. Tinker, *of Massachusetts*; Walter S. Burgess, William P. Blodget, Benjamin H. Cheever, Charles Fosdick Fletcher, *of Rhode Island*; Augustus Brewster, Henry P. Haven, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Henry Hammond, *of Connecticut*; Isaac Sherman, Dean Richmond, Royal Phelps, William H. Ferry, Henry A. Paddock, Lewis J. Stancliff, Charles A. Secor, Samuel R. Campbell, Alfred E. Tilton, John Anderson, Azariah Boody, John S. Kennedy, H. Carver, Joseph Field, Benjamin F. Camp, Orville W. Childs, Alexander J. Bergen, Ben. Holliday, D. N. Barney, S. De Witt Bloodgood, William H. Grant, Thomas W. Olcott, Samuel B. Ruggles, James B. Wilson, *of New-York*; Ephraim Marsh, Charles M. Harker, *of New-Jersey*; John Edgar Thompson, Benjamin Haywood, Joseph H. Scranton, Joseph Harrison, George W. Cass, John H. Bryant, Daniel J. Morell, Thomas M. Howe, William F. Johnson, Robert Finney, John A. Green, E. R. Myre, Charles F. Wells, Junior, *of Pennsylvania*; Thomas Swan, Chauncey Brooks, Edward Wilkins, *of Maryland*; Noah L. Wilson, Amasa Stone, William H. Clement, S. L. L'Hommedieu, John Brough, William Dennison, Jacob Blickensderfer, *of Ohio*; Charles Paine, Thomas A. Morris, David C. Branham, Samuel Hanna, Jonas Votaw, Jesse L. Williams, Isaac C. Elston, *of Indiana*; William B. Ogden, Charles G. Hammond, Henry Farnum, Amos C. Babcock, W. Seldon Gale, Nehemiah Bushnell, Lorenzo Bull, *of Illinois*; John D. Campbell, R. N. Rice, Charles A. Trowbridge, Ransom Gardner, Charles W. Penny, Charles T. Gorham, William McConnell, *of Michigan*; William Bunn, Jr., John Catlin, Levi Sterling, John Thompson, Elihu L. Philips, Walter D. McIndoe, T. B. Soddard, E. H. Broadhead, A. H. Virgen, *of Wisconsin*; A. D. Seward, Henry A. Swift, Dwight Woodbury, John McCusick, John R. Jones, *of Minnesota*; William F. Coolbaugh, Lucius H. Langworthy, Hugh T. Reid, Hoyt Sherman, Lyman Cook, Samuel R. Curtis, Lewis A. Thomas, Platt Smith, *of Iowa*; William M. McPherson, R. W. Wells, Willard P. Hall, Armstrong Beatty, John Corby, *of Missouri*; Franklin Gorin, Laban J. Bradford, John T. Levis, *of Kentucky*; W. H. Grimes, J. C. Stone, Chester Thomas, John Kerr, Werter R. Davis, Luther C. Challis, Josiah Miller, *of Kansas*; Gilbert C. Monell, Augustus Kountz, T. M. Marquette, William H. Taylor, Alvin Saunders, *of Nebraska*; John Evans, *of Colorado*; John Atchison, John D. Winters, *of the Territory of Nevada*; S. J. Hensley, Peter Donahue, C. P. Huntington, T. D. Judah, James Bailey, James T. Ryan, Charles Hosmer, Charles Marsh, D. O. Mills, Samuel Bell, Louis McLane, George W. Mowe, Charles McLaughlin, Timothy Dame, John R. Robinson, *of California*; William S. Ladd, A. M. Berry, Benjamin F. Harding, *of Oregon*.

Dated July 16, 1862.

**CLIREHUGH'S ILLUSIVE (NOT ILLUSION) WIG**—Fits perfectly; partings do not soil or stain; workmanship unequaled; no turning up behind; warranted to suit or no sale; made only at No. 290 Broadway, cor. Reade-st. Ladies' hair work made to order.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.** Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.

For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS** leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

**RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.**—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.**—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.

At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.

At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.

At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.

On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.** Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST. | FROM THIRTIETH-ST. |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M. | 10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.) |

**GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE** Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.**—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## STEAMBOATS.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."**—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices. GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

**FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD**—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

**MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY** and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st.—Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

**CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.**

The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. .......... at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st. .......... at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.

Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

**MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.**—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th and 30th sts.

**NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.**—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

**FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS** CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

**FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY** leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

## EXCURSIONS.

**EXCURSION—FISHING BANKS AHOY!!!**—The steamer RED JACKET, RICHARD YATES, Pilot, will leave TUESDAY, Aug. 26, 1862, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 30th-st., N. R. .... 8:15 A.M. | Peck-slip, E. R. .... 8:45 A.M. |
| Spring-st., N. R. .... 8:25 A.M. | Pier No. 4, N. R. .... 9:00 A.M. |

A brass band will accompany the excursion. Bait, lines and refreshments furnished on board.

Fares, gentlemen $1; ladies 75 cents.

**EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.**—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

## MUSICAL.

**HAZELTON BROTHERS,** OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

**STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS** have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Pianos manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

**UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.**—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

**RAVEN & BACON—MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,** Wareroom, 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, New-York. We are now offering on favorable terms a full assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect. Liberal arrangements made with parties desiring to pay by installments.

**PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS,** J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av.

**UPRIGHT, SQUARE PIANOS, MELODEONS.**—7 octave rosewood uprights, $200. Elegant rosewood squares, at $250, $225, $200, $175. Melodeons at $35, $45, $55, $65, $75, by CHAMBERS, in the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

**BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., BROADWAY,** opposite the New-York Hotel. An assortment of their unrivaled PIANOS on hand. Cottage and school pianos for $125 and $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

**LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK** fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

**FOR SALE—AT SUFFERNS STATION, ON** the Erie Railroad, 31 miles from New-York, a factory, with engine, &c.; building about 35 by 90, with lease of ground for two years from next May; suitable for any small manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Address or apply to the AMERICAN S. S. BUTT HINGE CO., No. 198 Broadway, N. Y.

**FOR SALE—AN OLD TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,** a short distance in the country; steam-engine, cutting and rolling-machines, with everything for carrying on the business. Apply to JOHN McGAFFIN, No. 191 Greenwich-st.

**FOR SALE.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA AND** coffee store, in a desirable location in this City, with the stock, fixtures, steam-engine, boiler, roaster, and mills complete; will be sold cheap. Apply to CHARLES HENRY SMITH, No. 74 Wall-st.

**$100 TO INVEST—ALONG WITH THE SERVICES** of an energetic young man, a good penman and accountant, and a thorough man of business. Address COMMERCE, Box No. 169 *Times* Office.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.** AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.**

WONDERFUL COMBINATION OF NOVELTIES.
THE WORLD NE'ER SAW THE LIKE!
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
GEN. TOM THUMB AND COM. NUTT.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
TRIAL OF SKILL FOR $1,000.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
MUSEUM CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT.
The original
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
GEN. TOM THUMB,
and the
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,
$30,000 COMMODORE NUTT,

in all their curious, exciting, laughable, and marvelous performances and costumes, including

OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!
OVER TWENTY DIFFERENT CHARACTERS!

Mr. Barnum has agreed to give a

PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
PRIZE OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!

to the hero who proves the most talented and attractive.

They have now performed two weeks to crowded houses, and the judges (being governed by the applause of the audience) proposed to divide the thousand dollars between these two pigmy rivals. They both object to this, and have therefore agreed to continue this great trial of merit and skill

ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.
ONE WEEK LONGER.

They will be seen at all hours, EVERY DAY and EVENING, and will give special performances Morning, Afternoon and Evening, at 11, 3 and 7¾ o'clock.

They will also be seen promenading about the Museum.

Gen. TOM THUMB'S MAGNIFICENT PRESENTS, JEWELS, &c., from QUEEN VICTORIA and the principal Crowned Heads of Europe, will be exhibited.

The MINIATURE CARRIAGES of the Thumb and the Nutt, with four of the smallest Ponies in the world, and elfin coachmen and footmen in livery, seen near the Museum at 12 and 5 o'clock P. M.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.

The GRAND AQUARIA is now swarming with GORGEOUSLY BEAUTIFUL FISH from the Tropical Seas, whence they have been brought at an expense of $7,000. They include FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL FISH, MAGNIFICENT FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the most exquisitely beautiful fish ever beheld; COW FISH, SURGEON FISH, PORCUPINE FISH, SPANISH LADY FISH, and other rare and splendid specimens, all of brilliant colors.

A SPLENDID FARCE COMPANY,

Consisting of Mrs. J. J. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. J. E. Nagle, Mr. W. M. Holland, (his first appearance at the Museum,) and Messrs. Haviland, Riley, Anderson, &c., &c., is also engaged and gives EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and EVERY EVENING, at 7¾, the

LAUGHABLE FARCE, TEMPTATION.

Yet with all this and the Million of other Curiosities from all parts of the World, the price of admission remains at

ONLY 25 CTS. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15 CENTS.

**WINTER GARDEN.**

Mr. JACKSON begs to inform the patrons of the above popular establishment that it has undergone a complete and thorough renovation, and that the entire reconstruction of the gas apparatus, painting and decorations, new stage appointments and scenery, combine to render it the most beautiful, as it is confessedly the most comfortable, Dramatic Temple in the Metropolis. The opening of the regular Fall and Winter season, on

MONDAY, Aug. 25,

will be inaugurated by the engagement of

MISS BATEMAN,

whose wonderful impersonations have elicited the highest approval from the ablest critics, and who has, by the power of her dramatic genius even now, when but in the first dawn of womanhood, won, by the universal voice of the public, the proud position of

THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE OF THE CENTURY.

She will be sustained by that sterling artist, Mr. J. W. WALLACK; the popular favorite, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS, and a powerful company, who will contribute to render her engagement the most brilliant on record.

MONDAY EVENING, 25th inst.,
THE HUNCHBACK.

JULIA .......... Miss BATEMAN
Master Waller .......... Mr. J. W. Wallack
Sir T. Clifford .......... Mr. Edwin Adams

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 7¾.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN—SUMMER SEASON.**

Lessee and Manager .......... WM. WHEATLEY

FOURTH WEEK OF THE WORLD-RENOWNED GABRIEL RAVEL AND TROUPE, and the WONDER OF THE AGE, YOUNG AMERICA!

THIS (Monday) EVENING will be presented the grand Fairy Spectacular Pantomime, entitled the

THE GREEN MONSTER!
GABRIEL as the WHITE KNIGHT.
YOUNG AMERICA as HARLEQUIN!

To conclude with the

THREE FLYING TRAPEZE, A LA LEOTARD,
By YOUNG AMERICA.

The entertainments will commence with the Comedy of UNCLE SAM, by the Dramatic Company.

**WALLACK'S.**

Proprietor .......... MR. WALLACK

SIXTY-SEVENTH NIGHT OF THE FLORENCES.
PROGRAMME:
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25.

1. FLORENCE QUADRILLES—KOPPITZ' Superb Orchestra.
2. THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER—Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE as the IRISH BOY and YANKEE GIRL.
3. COCHRAN QUICKSTEP—KOPPITZ' Full Orchestra.
4. LOLA MONTEZ—Mrs. FLORENCE as LOLA, and FLORENCE as MICHAEL BOWDITCH.
5. POPULAR IRISH and NATIONAL AIRS—KOPPITZ' Superb Orchestra.
6. The roaring local farce, called THE RETURNED VOLUNTEER.

A GRAND and VARIED ENTERTAINMENT.

**NIXON'S CREMORNE GARDEN.**

IMMENSE SUCCESS
OF THE NEW PANTOMIME,
THE GOLDEN EGG.
FOURTH NIGHT OF ISABEL CUBAS
IN EL OLE.
FOURTH NIGHT OF THE COMIC POLKA.
THE BEAR by THOMAS BAKER.

All the Artists engaged will appear in the Pantomime. Wanted, 100 Cinderella Children.

Admission to the three entertainments, 25 cents.

**GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.**

No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

The coolest house and best entertainment in the City.

NEW FARCES AND INCREASED ATTRACTION!
GEORGE CHRISTY

and all his company appear nightly.

MONDAY, Aug. 25, and every evening during the week, the laughable farce of

SCHERMERHORN'S BOY.

George Christy .......... as .......... Julius Schermerhorn.

Doors open at 7; curtain rises at 8. Admittance 25 cents.

**WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL,**

514 BROADWAY, 514

Opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

HENRY WOOD, Sole Proprietor and Manager.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.
OVERFLOWING HOUSES.
MORE NOVELTIES.

MONDAY, Aug. 25, and every evening during the week,

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.
THE MODEL TROUPE OF THE PROFESSION.

Eph. Horn, Charley Fox, Frank Brower, Cool White, R. Abecco, C. Henry, H. Percy, J. W. Glen, E. H. Florence, H. Schwicardi, P. B. Isaacs, J. Garatagui, B. Isaacs, E. Haslam, J. Leis, M. Lewis, Tom Briggs, Jr., &c., &c., in their drawing-room entertainment.

Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. No connection with any other troupe assuming the name of Wood's Minstrels.

**"CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS."**

This beautiful picture is still on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 749 Broadway. Season tickets 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

**WONDERFUL WONDERS!!**

At the PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS AND ANATOMY, No. 553 Broadway, next door to Ball, Black & Co.'s, New-York. Just added to this large, superb and world-famed collection, a perfect freak of nature, a monster Child, with two heads, four legs and three arms. In conjunction with this interesting sight, there are wonders of an unsurpassed and thrilling nature. At one glance is seen 1,700 parts of the human body. The institution has been pronounced, by the many thousands who crowd to it daily, to have a truly moral tendency.

Lectures daily on interesting scientific and pathological subjects.

Open, for gentlemen only, from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

**TO LITERARY SOCIETIES.**

The undersigned, having partially recovered his sight, is prepared to enter into engagements with Literary Societies, for the delivery of two new lectures, entitled

THE GIANTS AND THE PIGMIES OF AMERICA,

consisting of personal recollections of the

UNIONISTS AND DISUNIONISTS,

who, for the last twenty years, have acted a prominent part

FOR GOOD AND FOR EVIL,

in the great political drama. With sketches and anecdotes of Washington society, statesmen and diplomats.

Also, for the delivery of his Shakspearian recitations of entire plays, from memory.

Address the undersigned, care of James C. Quinn, Esq., Post-office, Box No. 1,551, New-York City.

L. F. TASISTRO.

## LOST AND FOUND.

**$25 REWARD.—THE GENTLEMAN WHO** took by mistake from the passenger cars on the Hudson River Railroad, on the express train from Albany which arrived on Saturday at Chambers-st. at 3 o'clock, a LITTLE HAND-BAG, leaving his own in the place thereof, will confer a favor by returning it to the subscriber, where he can obtain his own and receive the above for his trouble. WILLIAM B. CROCKER, No. 32 Cliff-st., N. Y.

**$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, IN THE** Railroad dépôt at Jersey City, on the arrival of Col. Corcoran, one GOLD HUNTING-CASE WATCH, Jas. Johnson, maker, Liverpool, No. 19,122; being a much valued present, the above reward will be paid and no questions. Pawnbrokers take notice. Call on or address GEO. E. BEECH, Erie Railroad, Jersey City.

**LOST OR STOLEN—ON THE 20TH INSTANT,** on the cars from Philadelphia to Chester, three (3) ALLOTMENT CHECKS on Sub-Treasury, New-York, payable to Cashier of Bowery Savings Bank, New-York, or order, and numbered as follows: No. 69, $16; No. 273, $16; No. 685, $16. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped. HENRY C. NILES, U. S. A. General Hospital, Chester, Penn.

**LOST—ON THE 21ST, A CHECK ON THE NORTH** River Bank, dated Aug. 19, drawn by R. Fould, Jr., to A. Shepherd or bearer, for $100. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped at the bank. CHAS. C. SHEPHERD.

**STAVES.—PORK-BARREL STAVES.—I HAVE** Pork-barrel Staves for sale by the car-load, at Brush's Mills Station, Ogdensburgh Railroad. Address SAMUEL H. LYON, Brush's Mills, Franklin Co., N. Y.

# ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

## THE KANGAROO OFF CAPE RACE.

## Another Correspondence Between Minister Adams and Earl Russell.

## The Tuscarora Ordered Away from Queenstown.

## Stoppage of Cotton Mills in Lancashire.

Cape Race, N. F., Friday, Aug. 22.
Sackville, N. B., Saturday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Kangaroo* from Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 13, *via* Queenstown 14th, was boarded off Cape Race at 8:30 o'clock this (Friday) evening, by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

Her advices are one day later than those by the *Teutonia*.

The steamship *City of Washington* from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 13th.

Another correspondence between United States Minister Adams and Earl Russell, was published. Mr. Adams wrote in May, while Earl Russell's letter is dated July 28. The *Times* characterizes his remarks as dry and caustic.

The *Times* editorially indorses Mr. Roebuck's late speech at Sheffield, as far as his lecture to the North is concerned, but totally dissents from his arguments in favor of mediation, which it considers would do more harm than good.

The *Daily News* bitterly reproaches Mr. Roebuck and characterizes his course as the lowest depth of moral degradation. It says, happily Mr. Roebuck's opinions have long ceased to have the smallest value or interest for anybody but himself. The article concludes by complimenting the American Government for its friendly and straightforward dealing with England, and says nothing is wanting but a little generous consideration toward the North to establish thoroughly cordial and friendly relations between the two countries.

The St. Petersburg *Journal* reiterates that the desire of the Russian Cabinet is to see the conflict ended by prudent and honorable compromise. Russia's desire is not to divide, but to bring together and to reunite adversaries who ought always to remain brothers.

Many of the cotton mills in Lancashire have stopped.

The *Times*, speculating upon the demands of British subjects for protection from conscription in America, says it will be impossible to extend the British ægis to myriads who may want its momentary protection.

Two Spaniards, who murdered the crew of the American bark *Reindeer*, have been arrested and imprisoned at Malacca.

### LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, Aug. 14.

The United States gunboat *Tuscarora* has left Queenstown Harbor suddenly, owing to an order from the Customs officials.

Garibaldi's movements are in *statu quo*.

The Crown Princess of Prussia has been confined with a Prince.

### Commercial News.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Aug. 13.

Breadstuffs.—Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., report Flour quiet but steady; quoted 25s.@28s. Wheat quiet but steady; Red Western and Southern 8s. 9d.@11s. 5d; White Western and Southern 11s. 6d.@12s. 6d. Corn has an upward tendency; Mixed and Yellow, 29s. 6d.

Provisions.—Beef heavy. Pork still declining. Bacon buoyant; Lard firmer; sales at 43s.@43s. 6d. Tallow still advancing; sales at 46s.@48s. 6d.

Produce.—Ashes quiet; Pots 31s.; Pearls 33s. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Rice inactive. Linseed Oil steady at 42s. Resin firmer; Common, 22s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine firm, at 115s.

### LONDON MARKETS, AUG. 12.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady. Sugar tending downward. Coffee easier. Tea steady but quiet. Rice buoyant. Tallow active at 48s. 6d. Linseed Oil steady at 41s.@41s. 3d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 110s.@115s.

American Securities.—Illinois Central Shares 50@49 discount; Eries 29@30.

Consols closed on Tuesday at 93¼@93¾ for money.

### LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Thursday, Aug. 14.

Cotton—Sales, two days, (Wednesday and Thursday,) 16,000 bales, of which 10,000 were to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant and firmer, and all qualities slightly higher, owing to the great advance and excitement in Bombay and Calcutta.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady.

Provisions inactive.

London, Thursday, Aug. 14.

Consols for money 93¾.

Illinois Central shares 51@50 discount; Eries, 28½@29½.

## MOVEMENTS OF GEN. CORCORAN.

### He Visits St. Patrick's Cathedral—Receives a Delegation from Boston, Dines with His Friends, and Leaves for Washington.

Gen. Corcoran visited St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday morning, in company with Alderman Dayton and Alderman Walsh. His presence occasioned considerable enthusiasm, and upon his entrance and exit he was warmly greeted by his many friends among the Irish population and Catholic persuasion. He bore his blushing honors with his accustomed modesty, and, while he cheerfully greeted all who could obtain access to him, delighted all by not "putting on airs." The General seems, in fact, well calculated to stand prosperity.

Throughout the day, the General's headquarters at the St. Nicholas were crowded with hosts of friends—representatives of all classes. The Bench, the Bar and the Press were well represented.

After returning from church, the General received a deputation from Boston, consisting of Mayor Wightman and Aldermen Fiske, Jordan and Spurr, who again urged him to visit the hub of the universe, and receive the hearty welcome of his friends there. Gen. Corcoran replied in terms of gratitude for the compliment paid him, but protested that his military duties would prevent his complying, at least for the present.

Previous to his departure, the General sat down to dinner with a number of friends. Among others were Aldermen Farley, Walsh and Dayton, Councilman Pinckney, the Boston delegation already mentioned, Col. Hamilton, Alderman Green, of Hudson City, N. J., John Whitton, Esq., of Washington Market, and other gentlemen of note. As the hour drew near for the General to leave, Alderman Dayton proposed his health in a bumber, which was generally responded to.

Gen. Corcoran replied briefly, acknowledging the honors paid him, which, he reiterated, were wholly undeserved on his part, and, he presumed, proffered to the cause in which he was engaged. He repeated his determination to devote himself wholly to his military work, and, in conclusion, proposed the health of Mayor Wightman.

Mayor Wightman responded in felicitous terms, concluding by giving as a sentiment, "New-York, the home of Gen. Corcoran."

Councilman Pinckney replied to this, speaking in terms of glowing praise of the good work which New-England, and especially Massachusetts, had been doing in this war. He concluded by proposing "The health of Archbishop Hughes."

Father O'Reilly acknowledged this toast in fitting terms.

Other sentiments and speeches followed—all brief but pertinent, including reference to the Sanitary Commission, the hospitality of the City of Boston, the foreign intervention of New-Jersey, more about the Sanitary Commission, more about Boston and Jersey, and finally something further concerning the Sanitary Commission.

Gen. Corcoran received a cordial adieu from his friends, and left for Washington in the evening train, with the hearty good wishes of all for his safe return with the gallant Sixty-ninth and the speedy raising of his Irish Legion.

The prospects of the Irish Legion, as Gen. Corcoran's force will be called, are growing daily more flattering. Besides the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the One Hundred and Sixteenth Pennsylvania Regiment and the Buffalo Regiment, numbers of companies have been offered from various quarters, so that there seems to be a probability that he will recruit enough men to deserve the command of a Major-General. Verily, the Irish Legion will be the Legion of Honor.

## LATER FROM ASPINWALL.

### Arrival of the Ariel, with Over a Million in Treasure.

The steamship *Ariel*, from Aspinwall, Thomas Miner, Commanding, with mails, passengers and specie to D. B. Allen, Esq., arrived yesterday. The *Ariel* sailed from New-York on the 1st inst., and arrived at Aspinwall on the 10th inst., at 10 P. M.; sailed again on the 16th inst., at 4 A. M., and arrived in New-York on the 24th inst., at 6 P. M. The *Ariel* brings $1,083,111 in specie.

On the 21st inst., at 8 A. M., spoke the United States gunboat *Penguin*, lat. 27' 30°, lon. 79' 29°. She stated she had driven a rebel steamer on the Little Bahamas, where she was then at anchor, and supposed her to be the *Ovieto*. She had also chased another suspicious vessel on the same banks, and was then cruising to cut them off.

Lat. 36°, lon. 75°, passed the American barks *Flash* and *Diligence*, bound north.

The *Constitution* arrived at Panama on the 13th inst., making the passage around in 54 days and 4 hours. The *Golden Gate* was still missing, and the British steamer *Cameleon*, which left Acapulco two days after the *Golden Gate* was due, reports no tidings of her at that place. The *Cameleon* had a million of specie on board for England. The *Constitution* sailed from Panama with the *Ariel's* passengers on 16th inst.

LIST OF SPECIE BY THE ARIEL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Order | $18,750 | P. Naylor | $6,000 |
| Panama R. Co. | 15,781 | Am. Ex. Bank | 40,000 |
| Louis M. Murray | 1,000 | Baker & Morrill | 24,649 |
| Order | 3,000 | Colin C. Baker | 7,908 |
| Order | 7,500 | Jansen, Bond & Co. | 5,000 |
| Wm. Meyer & Co. | 8,000 | Ross, Dempster & Co | 1,700 |
| J. H. Coghill | 14,000 | Rosenbaum & Friedman | 9,000 |
| Curtis & Peabody | 12,000 | A.S. Rosenbaum & Co | 54,700 |
| Wm. Heller & Co. | 15,500 | Duncan, Sherman & Co. | 7,120 |
| Dewitt, Kittle & Co. | 31,400 | J. Expringer | 30,474 |
| Wm. Seligman & Co | 32,000 | Isaac Hecht | 6,415 |
| J. G. Parker & Son | 7,500 | Lawrence, Giles & Co | 2,750 |
| Richard Patrick | 30,000 | W. T. Coleman & Co | 96,652 |
| Frank Baker | 10,097 | Marcus C. Hawley | 3,000 |
| Neustadter Bros | 23,000 | Scholle Bros. | 28,900 |
| Jennings & Brewster | 29,000 | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 348,000 |
| F. Nickerson & Co. | 4,425 | Total | $1,083,111 |
| A. Rich & Bro. | 9,500 | FROM ASPINWALL. | |
| M. Lederer | 8,663 | Ribon & Munos | $1,000 |
| J. Kelly & Bros | 15,400 | Manuel Echeverria | 500 |
| J. & M. Goodman | 5,000 | Total | $1,500 |
| H. Cohn & Co. | 37,000 | | |
| J. Strauss Bros. & Co | 59,211 | | |
| J. B. Newton & Co. | 18,111 | | |

## FROM PANAMA.

### The Peace Propositions Rejected—Case of Kidnapping in New-York—The Rebel Pirate Oveto.

*From the Panama Star and Herald, Aug. 15.*

#### THE PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

In our last issue we announced the fact of Commissioners having arrived in Panama from Gov. Guardia, with authority to make certain peace propositions to the Provisional Governor Diaz; but so many rumors were afloat as to their tenor, we decline publishing them.

It appears now that these propositions were a willingness on the part of Gov. Guardia to place the State in the hands of the Provisional Government, on condition that the latter should guarantee protection from molestation to the persons and property of those who have aided in sustaining the constitutional authority; pay the expenses thereby incurred, and call a general Convention for the legal election of new State officers. These propositions were made with the object of avoiding a collision between the opposing parties.

We learn that they have been rejected by the Provisional Government, as opposed to its interests; and on Saturday last Señor Diaz sent a further force of one hundred volunteers to Agua Dulce to oppose the Fabrega forces at Lavilla. We have heard nothing of the movements of the first lot sent off, and it may be some days before any information of a reliable nature reaches Panama. Meanwhile we shall wait with curiosity to hear the result of the first encounter, which we should receive at furthest by the end of the week.

#### KIDNAPPING.

A case of kidnapping of an unfortunate man on the wharf at New-York, by an officer of the steamship *Ariel*, is now undergoing investigation by the United States Consul at this port, before whom the matter has been brought by the man, who is at present in Panama. Several witnesses have given their depositions in the case, and if the facts are as they have been represented, the whole affair is one of such barbarity and illegality, that it is to be hoped the perpetrators will be punished. We trust, however, for the sake of humanity that, on examination, the statements will be found exaggerated. The unfortunate man is at present under the protection of the Consul here, suffering from the wounds and abuse alleged to have been received on board the *Ariel*.

Since writing the above, we learn from a most trustworthy source, that such outrages are of common occurrence on Vanderbilt's steamers, and firemen are frequently driven to desperation, and jump overboard, on account of the scandalous treatment they receive on board, and no official report is ever made of it. One poor man did so on the present trip of the *Ariel*.

Both the United States Consuls of this City and Aspinwall are going to the latter place to-day, in order to have a full judicial investigation of the whole proceedings, so as to bring the culpable parties to justice, and have them properly punished.

#### THE PRIVATEER OVETO.

Although it is now nearly two months since the first announcement that this steamer was soon to leave Nassau, N. P., as a rebel privateer, under command of Capt. Semmes, yet we have heard nothing of her movements. A letter from that place, in speaking of the *Oveto*, says: "The boast is openly made here by Lafitte and his friends that she will capture one of our California steamers within ten days after her departure from this port. She is a splendid vessel; said to be owned by Messrs Treaholm, Fraser & Co., of Charleston, of fine model; great speed—able, it is said, to steam 18 miles an hour; and heavily-armed with fine rifled guns, which will make her a formidable opponent for any of our ocean cruiser, should they fall in with her."

## LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

### Arrival of the Cumbria at Philadelphia.

The steamship *Cumbria*, Capt. Norden, left New-Orleans at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst., and arrived at Philadelphia yesterday, with a large freight, the United States mails, one cabin passenger—Mrs. Capt. Collins—and twenty-two in the steerage.

The following order, in reference to the shipment of arms, had been issued:

Headquarters Military Commandant of New-Orleans, City Hall, Aug. 13, 1862.

Persons having arms of any kind, and who are desirous of shipping them from this city, may be allowed to do so by making application to Provost-Marshal French.

They may be shipped to any portion of the United States that is loyal, Havana or Europe. All that are not shipped hence must be handed over as directed by Order No. 21. By order of

G. WEITZEL, Lieut. U. S. Engineers,
and Assistant Military Commandant.

### The Cumbria at Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The steamship *Cumbria*, from New-Orleans 15th, put into Fortress Monroe for coal this afternoon. She brings the mails, and is bound for Philadelphia.

A strong petition from the citizens of New-Orleans to the United States Government is being raised in favor of Gen. Butler's remaining in command in that city.

### The Reception of Capt. John Downey.

Owing to the late hour at which Capt. Downey will arrive in the City, the Committee having in charge the arrangement of the Firemen's parade, have decided that the route, or line of march, will be up Broadway to Grand-street, through Grand-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery to Fourteenth-street, around Union-square, down Broadway to Bleecker-street, down Bleecker-street to Carmine, through Carmine to Hudson, up Hudson to Christopher, where they will counter-march and dismiss.

Rooms have been tendered him at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Engine Company No. 34, Andrew Holley, Foreman, and the Eighth Ward Police, under Capt. Helms, will act as guard of honor.

Chief Engineer Decker has been selected as Grand Marshal.

### Exchange of Prisoners.

Indianapolis, Sunday, Aug. 24.

About 3,000 rebel prisoners left Camp Morton yesterday and to-day for Cairo to be exchanged. Between four and five hundred Tennesseeans took the oath of allegiance. These were released and sent home.

### Sailing of the Ironsides.

Philadelphia, Sunday, Aug. 24.

The iron-clad frigate *Ironsides* went to sea on Saturday morning.

## THE INDIAN MASSACRES.

### Terrible Scenes of Death and Misery in Minnesota—Five Hundred Whites Supposed to be Murdered—The Sioux Bands United Against the Whites—Fort Ridgeley in Danger.

St. Paul, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 23.

Parties from the Minnesota River reached here last night. They state that scouts estimate the number of whites already killed by the Sioux at 500.

This opinion is based on the number of bodies discovered strewn along the road and by trails of blood.

It is believed that all the missionaries have been killed.

The civilized Indians exceeded their savage brethren in atrocities.

Mr. Frenier, an interpreter who has spent most of his life among the Indians, volunteered to go alone among them, trusting to his knowledge of them and his disguise, to escape detection. He dressed himself in Indian costume and started on his journey. He arrived at the Upper Agency at night.

The place was literally the habitation of death.

He visited all the houses, and found their former occupants all lying dead, some on the door-steps and some inside their habitations. Others were scattered in the yards and in the roads.

He went to the house of Hon. J. R. Brown, and recognized every member of the family. They numbered eighteen in all, and every one of them had been brutally murdered.

At Beaver Creek he found that fifty families had been killed outright. At every house he went into he recognized the dead bodies of nearly all the former inhabitants of the place.

Among the dead bodies he recognized at the Agency were the following:

N. Goverus and family.
Dr. Wakefield and family.
John Toddens and family.
John Moyner.
Edward Moyner.
Rev. Dr. Williams.
Rev. Mr. Briggs, and two missionaries.

Ex-Gov. Sibley is now marching to the relief of Fort Ridgley.

He reports that the Sioux bands are united together to carry out a concentrated and desperate scheme, and says that he will be only too happy to find that the powerful upper bands of Yanktons and other tribes have not united with them.

Mr. Frenier writes to Gov. Ramsey, on the 21st inst., saying that he left Fort Ridgley at 2 o'clock on that morning. There were then over two thousand Indians at the fort, and all the wooden buildings there had been set on fire, and were burning.

Mr. Frenier thinks that other tribes are joining the Sioux, and that they will present a very formidable array.

A reliable letter, dated Glencoe, 21st inst., says that the injury done by the stampede of the settlers is immense, and that such another scene of woe can hardly be found in the South as in McLeod, Meeker, and the northern part of Sibley and other counties in Minnesota.

In St. Paul and the adjoining country, all the available horses are being gathered together, and all sorts of weapons will be used by willing hands for immediate and summary vengeance upon these bloodthirsty Indians.

St. Paul, Minn., Saturday, Aug. 23—9 P. M.

Antoine Frenier, the disguised Indian scout, got through the Indian lines into Fort Ridgeley and brought back the following to Gov. Ramsey:

Fort Ridgeley, Thursday, Aug. 21—2 P. M.

We can hold this position but little longer unless we are reinforced. We are being attacked almost every hour, and unless assistance is rendered us we cannot hold out much longer. Our little band is becoming exhausted and decimated. We had hoped to be reinforced to-day, but as yet can hear of no one coming.

T. G. Sheehan, of Company C, Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, commands the post.

Gov. Sibley cannot reach here with his twelve hundred troops until to-morrow, when a day of reckoning for the Indians will be at hand.

Chicago, Saturday, Aug. 23.

The St. Paul (Minn.) *Pioneer*, of the 20th inst., says, it is thought that the Indians have been induced to commit these outrages by Indians from Missouri and secession traitors of that State, and that when Maj. Galbraith left the agency on Friday everything was quiet. The Indians had received their goods and had all disappeared apparently satisfied with the Major's promise to send for them as soon as the money arrived to pay them their annuities.

The first attack of the Indians was made on the house of Mr. Baker, on Sunday last, near the town of Acton, and 30 miles from Forest City, in which three white men and one woman were killed.

On Monday morning an attack was made on Redwood, and at the time the messenger left there, a number of persons had been killed.

After the messenger had crossed the river, he saw the Indians firing into traders' stores and other buildings. He estimated the number of Indians engaged in this firing at 150. He also stated that messengers had arrived at Fort Ridgley with money to pay off the Indians the sums due them.

The St. Paul *Press*, of the 21st instant, says that several loads of panic-stricken people, from Currer and Sibley Counties, arrived in town last night, principally women and children. They were greatly excited, and give exaggerated accounts of the Indians, who were marching on Shasta County. They also say that the towns of St. Peter, Henderson and Glencoe have been burned.

A private letter received in this city, to-day, from St. Paul, dated the 20th instant, says, that it seems to be the general opinion among the best informed of our citizens that these Indian troubles originated with the cursed Secessionists of Missouri.

Major Galbraith was told by one of the Indians that there are now in arms ten thousand of the Sioux tribe, besides other tribes from Northern Missouri.

## THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

### An Enthusiastic War Meeting in the Tenth Ward, Brooklyn.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of this Ward was held on Saturday evening, at their headquarters, No. 315 Atlantic-street. President of the meeting, Walter S. Griffith; Vice-Presidents, James L. Smith, W. R. P. Bromley, W. Abbey; Wm. E. Doubleday, Charles J. Shepard, Secretaries.

Stirring and patriotic resolutions were adopted.

A Ward Committee of thirty gentlemen was appointed, whose duty will be to devise and put in operation means for the enlistment of the quota of the Ward. A Finance Committee of twenty-five gentlemen was selected. This Committee will take means to raise the sum necessary to furnish the bounty to be paid to each soldier enlisted in the Ward.

Over $1,600 were subscribed, and the meeting was decided in the determination that no necessity shall exist for a draft in the Tenth Ward.

### THE IRISH BRIGADE.

The following order was on Saturday evening promulgated, and will be strictly carried out.

Head Recruiting Office Irish Brigade, No. 398 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 23, 1862.

Special Order No. 4.—Soldiers and recruits—uniformed and ununiformed—of the Irish Brigade, now in this City, are hereby ordered to appear for inspection and parade at these quarters, on Monday morning, (25th inst.,) at 8 o'clock. Every absentee will be dealt with as a deserter.

THOMAS LEDDY, Capt. Sixty-ninth Regiment,
and Irish Brigade Recruiting Officer.

### SECOND REGIMENT STATE MILITIA.

Lieut. J. W. Dempsey, recruiting for this old and honored regiment, sent off last week forty-five recruits, many of whom were compositors from this and other newspaper offices, and were above the ordinary average of recruits. J. Spaulding Reynolds, who was formerly Chaplain of the Second New-York State Militia, has come forward and offered $10 additional for every recruit who enlists this week. Lieut. Dempsey is now enabled to offer recruits $100 in cash before they leave the City, besides their pay. See advertisement.

### HARRIS LIGHT CAVALRY.

Col. Davies, of this regiment, has been detailed for a few days, by Gen. Pope, to fill its ranks, and hopes next week to lead back to the field its full complement. Recruits can rely that they will have an early opportunity for service in a very healthy location, and will be sure in this regiment, so often proved, to gain glory and be useful. Offices for recruiting, No. 600 Broadway, tent in Park, No. 82 River-street, Troy, and Baliston, Saratoga County.

### DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

Owing to the severe pressure of business in recruiting for the Fifth New-York, the recruiting party for this famous regiment have removed their headquarters from No. 506 Broadway to Mozart Hall, where they expect to perform their arduous duties with still greater dispatch than formerly. In furtherance of this object, it is their intention to open during the week branch offices, where applications for enrollment will be promptly attended to. Notwithstanding the large number already enrolled, the gallant Fifth are still in want of more recruits, for which additional bounties are offered.

## MUTINY AT EAST NEW-YORK.

### The Trouble in the Empire Brigade—One Man Shot and a Number Seriously Injured—The Riot Quelled by the Police—The United States Marines Called Out—Attack on the Howard House—Desertion of the Men—Their Arrest in the City, &c.

A serious riot occurred at the Union Barracks, East New-York, on Saturday, among the soldiers attached to the Empire Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. F. B. Spinola. Some account of the affair was given in yesterday's Times. At one time the most serious consequences were threatened, but by the prompt arrival of a portion of the police, and the exertions of the officers, the riot was quelled, but not before a number had been injured, among them the Sergeant-Major of the Fourth Regiment, Martin Van Buren, who was shot in the neck with a pistol, but not dangerously wounded. Some twenty of the soldiers were severely clubbed by the police, and several of the latter were more or less hurt with stones and bottles, which were freely used by the rioters.

It appears that there has been much dissatisfaction in the brigade, since the payment of the county bounties—$60 to each man—the payment of which was commenced to new recruits on Monday of last week. The old recruits are entitled to the State and United States bounties, and out of about 1,500 men enlisted before the local bounty was offered, some 400, who had been quartered in the barracks since the 10th of July, had not been paid the first cent of the State bounty. This caused a bad state of feeling, and on Saturday morning several turbulent characters in Company A, Second Regiment, openly resisted the officers. This manifestation was promptly quieted, but about 4 o'clock P. M., there were more evidences of revolt. Some of the men, meanwhile, had procured liquor, and about 5 o'clock the ringleader, attached to Company A, mounted a barrel and commenced to harangue his comrades, in which he blamed the officers for keeping their bounty from them. He was ordered into quarters, and the guard attempted to force him back, when they were attacked and their muskets taken from them. The revolt then became general. The few officers present were completely powerless, and the men, many of whom were frenzied with liquor, commenced to make their way out of the inclosure by tearing down the boarding. There were about one hundred men who were active in the disturbance. The others made their escape for fear of injury. A rush was made to the Howard House, opposite, and all the liquors that could be procured was taken. The proprietors closed the doors and shutters as soon as possible, and the rioters took to the street, where they had it their own way, until the arrival of a small body of police, headed by Inspector Folk, about 7 o'clock. The officers took a position on the porch of the Howard House, and as soon as it was known that they were present, they were greeted with a shower of stones and bottles. The fight between the police and soldiers then commenced. About forty of the rioters, with muskets, and bayonets attached, marched out of the barracks to the music of fife and drum, and attacked the police force; but, with the free use of clubs, the latter soon succeeded in disarming or dispersing them. Soon afterward, another party made an attack with stones, muskets and bayonets, when the police made a charge and drove them into the camp, where they were held until detachments came up from the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Precincts. The rioters were then forced into the inclosure, when a number of the most turbulent were taken into custody and the riot was quelled.

Several shots were fired by the police during the *mêlée*, but it had become so dark by this time that it was hard to tell whether they fired upon friends or foes. Sergt.-Maj. Van Buren, who was making every exertion to restore order among the men, was shot in the right side of the neck at the time the rioters were driven into the barracks. It was at first supposed that he was killed, but an examination by the regimental Surgeon proved that the injury, although severe, was by no means of a dangerous character. He was doing well, yesterday, and there is no danger whatever of a fatal result.

The East New-York Rifle Company was summoned and arrived upon the ground, but took no active part in the proceedings.

About twenty of the soldiers were severely beaten by the police, but no one was killed as reported; neither is any one in danger of dying from the injuries sustained.

On Friday night, the brigade, consisting of four regiments, numbered 2,300 men. Of these, about 1,200 were quartered in the barracks, and of this number hardly more than 100 were active participants in the disorderly proceedings. The great majority left for the City in the cars, or scattered about the village. Scarcely 200 were left.

Officer Dougherty, of the Forty-first Precinct, stopped twenty-one men belonging to a Staten Island Company, at the South Ferry. They are all orderly, fine young men, and being afraid to remain in the barracks, endeavored to reach their homes. The officer satisfied them that all would be right, and they willingly accompanied him to the Station-house, where they passed a portion of the night, having previously been provided with a good supper by Capt. Seth R. Robbins, a citizen of the Fourth Ward.

The barracks was somewhat damaged, probably to the extent of about $50.

The Howard House, opposite, was considerably injured. The windows were smashed in, the bar was cleared of nearly all the liquor it contained, and an aperture was made in the front of the building, which was made use of by the Police, in stowing away the muskets and bayonets taken from the soldiers.

Several other hotels in the village were attacked by the rioters, before the arrival of the Police, but very little damage was done.

A company of about 100 United States Marines arrived upon the ground at one o'clock in the morning, and kept guard during the remainder of the night and yesterday.

The officers of the Brigade arrived at the Barracks soon after the riot commenced, and aided in quieting the disorderly members. They remained there all night and day yesterday. A detachment of Police also remained during the day and last night. There were no signs, however, of a renewal of the disturbances. On the contrary, the men came back in crowds all day, most of them voluntarily.

The Police arrested ninety-three deserters during the night, all of whom were taken back to camp. Eighteen, charged with riot, were also taken into custody and locked up. Their names are: George Brown, John Deoyette, Arthur Croft, John Black, Daniel McCruer, James McCallen, W. M. Cochran, John Hinneck, Wm. Malley, Thos. Crombliss, John Morrison, Hugh Martin, John Mathews, Arthur McNamany, James Bryan, Benj. W. Nelson, Samuel McCaffery, Robert Stumfelt. A number of these were severely injured.

Of the police force several were injured with stones, &c., among them Inspector Folk, Capt. Waddy, Officer Corwin, Sergts. Leich, Smith and Sherman. Sergt. Smith was engaged in a desperate struggle with a soldier. Both had hold of a musket. Capt. Waddy came up, and it being quite dark he mistook the officer for the soldier and struck him a violent blow on the head with his club, inflicting a gash several inches in length, but fortunately did not fracture his skull.

Yesterday thousands of persons visited the scene in search of their friends or from curiosity. No one was, however, admitted into the barracks except those who belonged there.

Toward evening about 600 soldiers had arrived. There are hundreds yet scattered about both cities, many of whom will be brought in to-day, although it is feared that a large number will make their escape.

There is no danger of any further outbreak—all is quiet and orderly, and discipline will hereafter be maintained to prevent a repetition of such disgraceful proceedings.

### Congressional Nomination in Ohio.

Toledo, Saturday, Aug. 23.

At the regular Union Convention, to-day, Hon. J. M. Ashley was renominated for Congress by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm. Hon. F. C. Beaman, of Michigan, addressed the Convention.

## AMUSEMENTS.

The Winter Garden is re-opened this evening for the regular season which is to last until next June, should fortune meantime smile upon the endeavors of the manager. The managerial policy of the place will be of the "star" order throughout; that is, a working company of moderate capability is permanently engaged, and, in regular succession, will act as a medium through which histrionic luminaries, of magnitude sufficient to have illuminated posters of their own, can irradiate the stage and beam on a discriminating public. Of luminaries already secured, the most popular are Mr. Forrest, Edwin Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and Miss Bateman. This last named talented young *tragedienne* inaugurates the season with a revival of "The Hunchback," wherein she made a sensation, several months ago, at this same theatre. She will be specially sustained, as before, by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr., and Mr. Edwin Adams, and receive auxiliary aid from Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, and other well known performers whose names the advertisements very unwisely conceal. The Winter Garden has, during the recess, been handsomely re-decorated, and the gas department, which, in former periods, occasionally assumed the dimensions of a positive nuisance, is said to be entirely remodeled.

Niblo's Garden—since the Ravel Company have been performing there—has had the lion's share of play-going patronage. Every night it is crowded with brilliant and delighted audiences, and will, undoubtedly, continue to be so for several weeks to come. Gabriel, Mme. and Mons. Marzetti, Mlle. Lehman, Mons. Tophoff, Mons. Henry, and other well-known favorites, appear in one or more pantomimes; Mr. T. Placide, Mr. Burnett, Mr. Shewell, Miss Wells, Miss Emma Taylor and Miss Henry, commence the entertainments with some amusing farce; and "Young America" winds the performance up with his marvelous Zampillaerostatic achievements on the Triple Trapeze.

Next to Niblo's, Nixon's Cremorne Gardens have been most in public favor. The new pantomime, "The Golden Egg," is a very amusing affair, and is uncommonly well played by a company only second to that of the Ravels in completeness and ability. One thing, too, there is at the Cremorne, which the Ravels have not, and cannot obtain; for anything like it is not to be had on this hemisphere, or on the other, for that matter, unless there is more of the same sort where that came from, to wit, among the gipsy tribes of Andulasia. We speak, of course, of what, for lack of a better term, must be called the "dancing" of Señorita Cubas. It is not dancing though, as dancing is usually understood. It is a wild, delirious sort of extacy, interpreted, certainly, in accordance with the rules of time and tune; but so original—so untrammeled with all thought of conventional observance—is it, in its natural grace and impulsive abandonment, as to render it impossible of description by any word at present comprised in the theatrical dictionary. Early in the week Cubas bewildered the audiences of Cremorne in the comic ballet called "Aragonesay Gallegos;" more lately she has bewitched them in "El Olé," a divertissement of the grand, voluptuous order. She is supported with amazing vigor and agility by Don Juan Ximenes, a swarthy, wiry little Spaniard, full of fire or humor, as the part he is called on to perform may require. The Circus is one of the best appreciated features of the Cremorne course. There are some first-class equestrians and gymnasts to be seen in it. Among others, Madame Tournaire may be mentioned as the most accomplished horsewoman of the day; and young Madigan executes daring *battoute* leaps that might make Mr. Dion Boucicault's Bounding Arabs pale with envy.

The Florences appeared for the sixty-sixth night of their term of management on Saturday, and are now going on to complete as nearly as possible their three months. They have played to excellent houses through the week, and seem to gather success as they approach the close of their season. The burlesque on "The Colleen Bawn" has made way for a revival of the Irish and Yankee drama, and one or more of Mrs. Florence's capital personation pieces. An infinite variety of entertainment is promised for this and coming evenings.

General Tom Thumb and Commodore Nutt, continue their daily trials of skill, and, from present appearances, it would be difficult to predict who will eventually prove winner of Mr. Barnum's munificent prize of one thousand dollars. Their performances are the leading attraction now at the Museum, but there are plenty of other things well worth seeing. Notably, Mrs. Prior, Miss Jennie Walters, Mr. Nagle, Mr. Haviland and Mr. Riley play in a constant change of amusing farces and comediettas. The additions lately made to the beautiful Aquaria, too, are rich and strange enough to merit not one but many visits. Some of the wonders of the deep thus procured by Mr. Barnum have never before been beheld by any but scientific investigators, and not even by them under circumstances so favorable for studying their interesting habits and development.

George Christy has taken, and apparently means to keep, the lead as local impressario of Ethiopian opera. His handsomely appointed hall, at No. 585 Broadway, (opposite the Metropolitan Hotel,) is filled nightly with delighted crowds. The performances are the best of their kind, and are interpreted by the most popular delineators of negro eccentricities, of whom George Christy is himself the chief and the inimitable.

Master Willie Barnesmore Pape, the other evening, gave a highly successful concert at Saratoga Springs, wherein he executed admirable imitations of Listz, Thalberg, Chopin and Gottschalk.

Mr. Felix A. Vincent and Miss Marian Macarthy are in the City. They commence an engagement at Wood's Theatre, Cincinnati, early in September.

Miss Maggie Mitchell commences an engagement at the Arch-street Theatre, Philadelphia, next Monday, where, in "Fanchon," she will have an opportunity to repeat her late Metropolitan triumphs.

### The Draft—Let Government Fix the Price of Commutation.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I think it has been recently suggested that the Government should fix the price of commutation, in lieu of a substitute, for any one who may be drafted, so that it shall be optional with him either to furnish a substitute, or pay a certain amount within a prescribed time at his designated rendezvous.

In the country the draft in many cases will fall upon individuals who will feel it absolutely necessary, on account of their business and location, to provide substitutes. This they may be unable to do in their own vicinity, and in the short time allowed, and hence will be obliged to resort to the cities or large villages.

Now let the Government assume the responsibility, and for a certain sum issue a certificate of commutation, which shall be in lieu of a substitute.

If the sum were $250, and we suppose that only five per cent. of the 60,000 would commute, then the amount realized by the Government would be $750,000, which could be applied for bounties in the populous portions of this State, or in other States. Please press this upon the attention of the Government authorities.

Aug. 18, 1862. SUFFOLK COUNTY.

### Remains of Col. Geo. T. Roberts, of Seventh Vermont Regiment.

The remains of this gallant officer, who fell at the head of his regiment, in the recent battle at Baton Rouge, arrived here on Saturday evening, on the steamer *Blackstone*, from New-Orleans, having been embalmed and sent home by the officers of his command, who were devotedly attached to him. Col. Roberts' brother-in-law, Gen. H. H. Baxter, of Rutland, Vt., who has been in this City for several days, awaiting the arrival of the remains, in company with Col. Howe, State Agent of Vermont, Mr. Holbrook, son of the Governor of that State, Maj. Geo. Brown, the Sons of Vermont, and a committee of the New-England Association, met the body and escorted it to a private house, where it will be prepared for its departure to Vermont on Monday, by the 11 o'clock train. A deputation of the Sons of Vermont and New-England Association will accompany the remains to the Hudson River Railroad.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

### Passengers Arrived.

*In steamship Ariel, from Aspinwall*—E. R. Howes, E. P. Sahalie, Mrs. H. C. Hodges, Sarah Hodges, T. Robertson, Miss T. Anable, Mrs. S. S. Phillips and family, N. B. Walker, D. S. Mackay, J. N. Keerauff, lady and son, E. W. Watson, Wm. Sliden, Mrs. S. Baume, Miss Mary Baume, Wm. Woodward, Mrs. H. E. Warner, Jas. Smith and two sons, H. A. Cunningham, H. B. Alvord, V. Labrouse and lady, P. Gurin, lady and son, T. H. Davies, A. Flagg, J. K. Foster, T. P. Kleinhaus, F. S. Smith, J. P. Carroll, R. Bardie, J. B. Laeronty, N. Fleming, C. M. Plum, A. Thomas, C. F. Chittenden, J. Kelly, lady and two children, and 60 in the second cabin and steerage.

*In bark Reindeer, from New-Orleans*—C. Walbring, wife and 5 children, John Lowe, Patrick Gorman, V. Bourick, M. Cawley.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 20 | Sun sets.... 6 45 | Moon sets.... 6 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 40 | Gov. Island. 8 29 | Hell Gate.... 9 58

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 24.

### Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Guide, Morley, Beaufort, N. C., Aug. 21, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. Passed going in U. S. gunboat Penobscot, from off Wilmington. The Guide has 19 passengers, lately discharged seamen from U. S. gunboat Stars and Stripes, their time being out.

U. S. steam transport James S. Green, Marsten, Washington, D. C., in ballast.

Steamship Creole, Thompson, New-Orleans Aug. 15, and the River Aug. 16, with sugar, &c., to Ludlam & Heineken. Crossed the Bar in co. with U. S. ships Pensacola and Brooklyn, for Pensacola. Aug. 19, 14 miles S. E. of Sombrero Key, spoke brig Maria White, of Providence, from Matanzas. The crew were all down with yellow fever; was endeavoring to get to Key West.

Steamship Ariel, Miner, Aspinwall Aug. 16, with mails, specie and passengers to D. B. Allen.

Steamer George C. Collins, Thrasher, Hartford, Conn., with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Caroline Tucker, Congdon, Valencia July 17, and Gibraltar July 25, in ballast to John N. McGaw. Aug. 19, lat. 40 35, lon. 53 15, during a hurricane, accompanied with hail and rain, lost fore and maintopgallant-masts, with sails attached, and knocked the vessel down on her beam ends, where she lay a complete wreck for several hours. Aug. 20, saw a wreck to the S. W. of us; sent the mate and a boat's crew to examine it; found the yards and masts of a vessel of about 600 tons, yards painted black, hemp sails, masts painted white, with the heel of the topmast sticking out of water.

Ship Ina Russell, (of Boston,) Kelly, Havre July 18, with mdse. and 234 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Aug. 10, lat. 43 48, lon. 44 38, saw an Am. ship, stdg. E., showing Marryat's signals, 2d pendant, Nos. 7,463.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool July 12, with mdse. and 308 passengers to Williams & Guion—all well. Had one birth and one death. Aug. 4, James Walter, passenger, of England, aged 56 years, died. Aug. 23, off Lightship, took pilot from boat Charles H. Marshall, No. 2.

Ship Gen. McClellan, (new,) Watts, Thomaston, Me., 6 ds., in ballast to Nesmith & Son. Aug. 21, in South Channel, spoke bark John Griffin, from Boston for New-Orleans. The Gen. McC. is 1,350 tons, and will load for Europe.

Ship Charles C. Duncan, (of Bath,) Otis, Trapani June 17, via Boston 4 ds., with salt to Duncan & Kendall.

Bark Gen. Cobb, (of Boston,) Clark, Rio Janeiro July 14, in ballast to master. Spoke going in, bark Amazon, 53 ds. from New-York. Aug. 18, lat. 32 30, lon. 69 25, experienced a severe hurricane from S. E., which lasted 6 hours. Aug. 19, lat. 34 10, lon. 70 07, spoke brig Emily Jane, of and for Halifax, from Turks Island, with loss of foremast, jib and mainboom; vessel tight, and would proceed on her voyage; same day, spoke brig Bloomer, of and for Yarmouth, N. S., from Porto Rico, with loss of foremast and jib-boom; supplied her with a spar and a bbl. of flour; reported vessel tight, and would try and get into the nearest port.

Bark James E. Ward, Dunham, Zaza Aug. 1, with sugar to James E. Ward & Co. Have had heavy N. E. gales most of the passage.

Bark Reindeer, (of Philadelphia,) Coutts, New-Orleans 24 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Sld. in co. with schr. Henry Nutt, for Philadelphia.

Bark Theresa, (Fr.,) Rose, St. Thomas 18 ds., in ballast to A. H. Solomon.

Bark Jacques Francois, (Fr.,) Levavasseur, St. Thomas 20 ds., in ballast to A. H. Solomon.

Bark Active, (Pruss.,) Spiegelberg, Liverpool 58 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Nathan, (of Machias,) Means, Cienfuegos Aug. 1, with sugar to Moore & Henry. Passed brig Black Hawk, from Bangor, going in.

Brig Tirzah, (Br., of Blyth,) Armstrong, Bordeaux 50 ds., in ballast to Barclay & Livingston.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.

### Foreign Ports.

[PER KANGAROO.]

*Arrived from New-York*—6th, "Arnahpia," at Gloucester; Antonio, off the South Forelands; 8th, Elisa and Mathilde, at Bremen; Corinne, at Antwerp; 11th, Star of the Sea, at Liverpool; 10th, Havre and Lemberg, at Deal; 12th, Olamon, do.

*Arrived from Portland*—8th, Dorcas Prince, at Liverpool.

*Arrived from Bangor*—11th, Fulton, at Gloucester.

*Sailed for New-York*—9th, Advance, from Scilly; Union and Elizabeth, from Cardiff; B. S. Kimball, Centurion and Uncle Sam from Liverpool; 11th, Liberty, John Bright and Mamaroneck, from do.; Jenny Lind and Garibaldi, from Deal.

*Sailed for Boston*—Garcia, from Cardiff; 11th, Old Dominion, from Liverpool.

*Sailed from Liverpool*—Alt Mecklenburg.

Mem.—The Hobart, from Scilly for Eastport, has been abandoned at sea. Crew saved.

*Latest via Queenstown.*

*Arrived from New-York*—Adams, at Kingston; Portsmouth, at Cadiz.

*Arrived from Philadelphia*—Corupensis, at Belfast.

*Arrived from Baltimore*—Margat, at Castleton.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

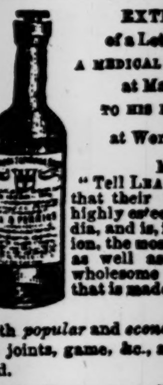
YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED
BY
CONNOISSEURS
To be the
"Only Good Sauce,"
And applicable to
EVERY VARIETY
of
DISH.



EXTRACT
of a Letter from
A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN
at Madras,
TO HIS BROTHER
at Worcester.
May, 1851.

"Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

WARD'S
PERFECT FITTING
SHIRTS.

READY-MADE OR TO MEASURE.
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS,
AND
SIX FOR TWELVE DOLLARS,
MADE OF NEW-YORK MILLS MUSLIN,
With fine Linen Bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as is sold in the retail stores at $2 50 each.
ALSO, THE VERY BEST SHIRTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT $27 PER DOZEN.
SELF MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.

GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING GOODS,

FRENCH FLANNEL
ARMY SHIRTS.

ALSO,
FINE PERFUMERY,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
S. W. H. WARD, FROM LONDON,
NO. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.